FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSSR'S TVORBA PROPOSES CHANGES IN CEMA

LD082043 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1739 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Prague, May 8 (TANJUG) -- In its latest issue the Czechoslovak weekly TVORBA presses for radical changes in economic cooperation of CMEA countries, insisting on greater discipline in relations between members and on abiding by agreed principles.

The weekly notes that in spite of indisputably good results, there exist significant problems and numerous causes of the low productivity in the group.

Indicating a near CMEA summit meeting, the weekly also points to considerable dependence on the capitalist world in some strategically important fields. In that context TVORBA brings to notice pressures from the [word indistinct] and food production there a "weapons", and calls CMEA countries to increase production which would be an efficient means for preventing those attempts. [sentence as received]

The weekly criticizes doubled purchase of foreign licences in the West and (?emphasizes) that instead of it the group should concentrate more on scientific and technical cooperation within the group.

TVORBA sees a way out of the existing situation in firmer integration of CMEA countries, coordination of production and other plans, and more adequate division of labour and the export and import policy of CMEA countries.

NATO SAID TO PLAN FOR 'LONG-TERM AGGRESSIVE WAR'

LD081254 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] In a situation of nuclear equilibrium, a nuclear war with the socialist countries would be extremely risky for imperialism. This is one of the reasons why the Reaganites have started to speculate about the possiblity of waging a long-term aggressive war, conducted without nuclear weapons, against the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Pact, naturally without giving up the use of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. This conventional war which, according to them, does not necessarily have to turn into a nuclear conflict, is another attempt by imperialism to maintain war as a means of politics.

The United States, and to a varying degree the majority of its allies in NATO, as well as Japan, have recently substantially increased the extent, and, above all, the quality of the potential of conventional weapons. In previous imperialist doctrines these weapons played an important role above all in regionally limited wars, particularly against the national liberation movement. In an aggression against the socialist countries they played the role of a mere complementary, albeit necessary, factor among the forces of a nuclear strike. Conventional forces were to utilize the results of this strike for conquering the territory of the socialist countries. This remains the same even now. However, the new thing is that Reagan's military-political doctrine of direct confrontation also attributes to conventional weapons qualitatively higher, and to a great extent autonomous, role of an important tool in achieving military superiority over the socialist countries, and an independent role as a means of imperalist aggression against them. This role, which consists of dealing first strikes into the entire depth of the deployment of Warsaw Pact armies on the European battlefield which has crystalized into the concept of air-land battle, also has been taken over by NATO at the suggestion of the supreme commander of the forces of this pact in Europe, the American General Rodgers. As early as in December 1982 this concept was approved by the pact's committee for military planning. It is also called after its author, the Rodgers' doctrine. According to NATO's strategists, this variant of aggressive war should be based on attacks, up to 300 kilometers deep, carried out by strong tank and motorized infantry units supported by the air force, and on parallel destruction of the second waves of the armies under attack, blocking the supplies of the reserves and war supplies of the enemy to the front. The scenario of this concept of war anticipates a speedy breakthrough in the defense of the enemy and the transfer of the military operations onto the territory of the Warsaw Pact states before their armies have had time to take up defense positions or mount a counterattack. In principle, this is a conventional variant of the first strike concept, reminiscent of Hitler's blitzkrieg.

NATO's advanced defense requries that the armed forces of this pact are positioned in the immediate proximity of the socialist countries' frontiers. They are to respond not only to the location of NATO's armies but also to their organization and, above all, weapons. [sentence as heard] There are a number of reasons for this advance in the military concepts of the United States, some of them are purely military. The point is that in the case of a sudden nuclear strike, NATO armies cannot know exactly the location of the nuclear weapons of the Warsaw Pact armies, particularly tactical and operational-tactical ones, the location of armies and other military installations. Therefore, NATO's first nuclear strike would to a great extent be pointless, while the Warsaw Pact's counterattack would be the stronger.

Should NATO start a war with conventional weapons, the various locations of Warsaw Pact armies and weapons, including nuclear ones, would be more easily detected.

Moreover, it would be possible to destroy the tactical and operational-tactical means of the pact with conventional weapons. The rest of the nuclear means of the Warsaw Pact, most of which would have been detected, could then be destroyed with NATO's first nuclear strike which, on account of the Soviet Union's obligations not to use nuclear weapons as the first, would have an advantage in determining the time of transition from conventional to nuclear weapons. Thus the realization of Rodgers' conventional concept would simply prepare for NATO advantageous conditions for opening and waging a nuclear war, although the bourgeois propaganda attempts to present it as a U.S. concession to the world anti-nuclear movement.

URBAN STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PACT PROPOSALS

LD081512 Warsaw PAP in English 1432 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Warsaw 8 May -- The announcement of the Warsaw Treaty countries' message to the NATO states, made on the eve of the anniversary of the conclusion of one of the most dreadful wars -- carries also a symbolic meaning, the government spokesman, Minister Urban said when asked to comment on the document at today's press conference for foreign newsmen here.

Minister Urban said that the message is an important and significant political act due to both its essence and its timing, for it comes in an exacerbated international situation caused by the U.S. missile installation in Western Europe.

We call on the NATO states to thoroughly consider the proposals carried by the message, Urban said.

Minister Urban also referred to a statement made by Ronald Reagan to the Congress of Polish Americans recently, in which the U.S. President had suggested that the Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791, remained topical for the present situation in Poland.

The government spokesman stressed the historical significance of the May 3 Constitution but said Mr Reagan's suggestions were "divorced from the realities and knowledge of Poland's affairs", as it often happens with President Reagan's utterances, Mr Urban commented.

BLOC SEEKS MUTUAL NONUSE PACT; NATO ARMS DISPUTE

DW080909 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 7 May 84

[Albert Reiss weekly international review]

[Text] Good evening, esteemed listeners. This program deals with the world of yesterday, today, and tomorrow. However, allow me to begin with today because the Warsaw Pact states today presented an appeal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of force to representatives of NATO countries in Budapest. A lot has already been said about this issue and surely much still remains to be said.

One of the appeal's highlights is the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear as well as conventional weapons against the other side. Dear listeners, the importance of such an agreement is obvious. What is meant is all weapons. If no one is the first to use these weapons, then there can be no second, and thus no one would use weapons.

At a time when huge amounts of conventional and nuclear weapons are stockpiled on both sides and when there is no possibility, even under the best of circumstances, to get rid of them overnight, a certain degress of security and, simultaneously a genuine incentive to destroy these weapons, could be created. What good are weapons that cannot be used?

The treaty could also include the commitment not to threaten international sea, air and space traffic and communications. Then there would be no need for massive concentrations of armed forces and the accoompanying tensions, as is currently the case in the Straits of Hormuz. In this way, adherence to the UN Charter would also be strengthened.

This is the intent of the appeal and it will be interesting to see what reactions it will trigger in the NATO countries. This initiative is closely connected with the assessment by the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers during their meeting in Budapest in April that the currently tense and dangerous international situation is not irreversible. This is a momentous assessment. What is it based on? On the one hand, it is based on the conviction that the many efforts undertaken by the socialist states to ease the situation are proceeding from realistic analyses, and this means that they are feasible. Of course, this requires more than just beautiful words of encouragement.

On the other hand, it cannot be overlooked that a process of rethinking has started within NATO, above all about the fact that one of the considerations -- the most important one -- has obviously not come true. Originally it was said in Washington as well as in other capitals of NATO countries that all that was needed was to simply act resolutely enough and station the planned missiles. Then the Soviet Union and its allies would yield to the newly created realities, that is, they would accept the U.S. idea or, properly speaking, the U.S. dictate. This thesis has collapsed. Those who are now not crying over the countermeasures, which were announced long before the fateful Brussels decision, but who are seeking ways out of the current sitaution are the wise ones. This is what the socialist countries are doing.

The 2-day working visit by Wojciech Jaruzelski to the Soviet Union also followed this line. During the visit, Konstantin Chernenko and Wojciech Jaruzelski both reiterated the well known position of the Warsaw Pact states. They do not demand anything impossible of the United States and NATO.

What is actually preventing the United States from duly renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons? The Soviet Union long ago unilaterally made such a renunciation. As was stressed in Moscow the renunciation of a nuclear first strike forms part of Soviet military doctrine. Everyone who speaks about Soviet agressive intentions should explain how, with the role played by nuclear weapons today, anyone can plan aggression while simultaneously renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons. One or the other applies, but not both. Also, comparisons of the Pershing II with the SS-20 missiles should cease. Anyone acquainted with matters cannot behave as though there is not basic strategic consideration in the fact that the Pershing II's can hit Soviet territory while the SS-20's cannot hit U.S. territory. It is the United States' own fault that as a result of the required countermeasures it now finds itself in the same situation as the USSR. We did not want this situation. However, it can and must be changed, and we are not the only ones saying this.

A majority of the Danish Parliament has voted against deployment. Some people in Washington are now maintaining that the Danes are turning their backs on NATO and this is an attempt to apply political pressure just as pressure was applied when approval of the missiles decision was demanded as a sign of loyalty to the NATO alliance.

Considering everything I know about NATO -- and not much of this good -- I believe that the SPD's expressed loyalty to NATO can be believed even though it now rejects the deployment of the missiles on FRG territory.

To equate the missile deployment with NATO membership is simple political blackmail NATO is not important; rather U.S. hegemonism within NATO is important. This is why so much is being said at the moment about European self-assertion and about the need to strengthen NATO's so-called European pillar, an argument being made strongly at present in the FRG. This is also the reason for the demand that the United States consult its partners more. This must be assessed as an admission that so far such consultations have not existed or have at least been insufficient. It is interesting that this very demand has become particularly strong after the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

The background of this development in the European NATO sphere is a U.S. policy that is characterized by arrogance and an obsession with weapons. The latest example of this development is a dispute that has broken out between Rome and Washington. A great deal is said when Italian Prime Minister Craxi summons the U.S. charge d'affaires to the Foreign Ministry where he was told that the Italian Government disapproves of the tone and style with which U.S. Secretary of State Shultz rejected a proposal Craxi made on the East-West dialogue.

What did Bettino Craxi propose? Nothing revolutionary at all. During his recent visit to Portugal, he simply proposed that the deployment of new intermediate-range weapons be halted immediately in the NATO countries as well as in the Warsaw Pact countries and that new negotiations on the missile issue be begun on this basis between the USSR and the United States. That was all, but it was too much for the United States. You can understand why, and Shultz said this expressly in a letter to Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti who recently held talks in Moscow -- the United States rejects any kind of moratorium and, in addition, the proposal by the Italian prime minister was not in line with NATO.

When the NATO countries made the missile decision in December 1979, it was done with the idea that negotiations would prevent deployment. Subsequently, many of those who said yes at the time have learned that the United States was not concerned with negotiations, and that it wanted and still wants deployment and not negotiations. This was expressed quite drastically last fall by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt when he said the United States is obviously not interested in having the Soviet missiles withdrawn, but rather in deploying its own missiles in West Europe. Nothing in the Reagan administration's behavior so far has proved this wrong.

Considering the current state of affairs, what is actually meant by NATO's line? Prime Minister Craxi is the head of government of an important NATO country, and Denmark, which I mentioned before, is also a NATO member. Also, no decision on the deployment issue has been made so far in parliament or by the government of the Netherlands, where a week of action against the deployment of missiles began yesterday. Belgium, also a NATO member, has likewise not made up its mind yet, and Greece's reservations are well known. All these are governments of NATO countries. It goes without saying that they are under pressure from the United States as reflected by Shultz's letter to Andreotti. Over the weekend, the young socialists in the FRG demanded that no further pressure be applied to the Netherlands by the FRG. Thus as we can see, what essentially matters to Washington is to enforce the Reagan administration's line. Considering the present state of affairs, one can doubt whether all NATO governments still identify with the U.S. projects. It is striking that Bettino Craxi's proposal has similarities with what is said on the subject in the communique of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers. When measures are taken which lead to the dismantling of the U.S. missiles already deployed, the Warsaw Pact countries will simultaneously, I repeat, simultaneously take steps to remove the countermeasures.

What is so bad about all this? Is the disturbing element to be found in the fact that all this is happening after Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti held talks with the Soviet leadership?

After all, nobody can seriously infer that Socialist Craxi and Christian Democrat Andreotti are making politics for the Warsaw Pact. They are simply concerned about the consequences of the missile deployment and are seeking ways to improve the present situation. We might even say that this perhaps indicates something of a dialogue which has not quite started yet; it is really just a modest beginning; and we definitely cannot tell today whether it will last. Nevertheless, the harsh and brusque rejection by Washington shows that the people there just do not want a dialogue.

ROUND 2 BEGINS IN STOCKHOLM: TO END EARLY JULY

U.S. Proposals 'Propaganda'

LD081239 Warsaw PAP in English 1125 GMT 8 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary on the second round of the Stockholm conference, opening today, TRYBUNA LUDU said that the further course of the conference "will depend on: firstly -- U.S. and NATO's giving up the policy of strength, increased armaments and confrontation, and secondly -- on the West's political will to recognize the principle of both sides' equal security."

"While trying not to prejudge the question, one should take a realistic look at Stockholm's chances this year: The Washington administration faces elections. A whole range of recent American proposals concerning reduction of armaments are aimed at immediate propaganda effects and not at making real progress in the field of disarmament."

Making reference to the message extended yesterday by the Warsaw Treaty countries to the NATO states, the paper ranked it among measures "conducive to an essential reduction of political and military tension on our continent," and added that the danger of a military confrontation in Europe could be decreased "first of all by way of a matter-of-fact and committed review of the really significant, far-reaching proposals by the Warsaw Treaty countries."

In a commentary on the same subject, ZYCIE WARSZAWY said that "facts speak for considerable caution in estimating the conference's odds, as the present state of East-West relations does not inspire optimism."

At the same time, "the lack of accord in the first round does not wreck the hopes for agreement in successive rounds. The very fact that the talks are going to resume testifies too, that the will for dialogue has been retained. It also reaffirms that despite tension, none of the states-signatories to the Helsinki Final Act and Madrid document wants disruption of the European security and cooperation conference process.

"Thus, although Stockholm cannot replace the main disarmament negotiations, it may contribute to the rebuilding of confidence."

Gromyko's Stand Reiterated

LD082048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1803 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Stockholm, May 8 (TANJUG) -- The Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe continued in Stockholm today, after a two-month interval. Delegations of 35 European countries (except Albania which has excluded itself from this forum), the U.S. and Canada will end the session early in July, as scheduled.

The Yugoslav delegation to the conference is headed by Ambassador Aleksandar Bozovic. At the session today, held behind the closed door, Soviet delegation head Oleg Grinevski submitted a proposal for confidence and security building measures. In fact, he reiterated to a considerable extent the stands set forth by Andrey Gromyko at the opening of the Stockholm conference in January.

The Soviet proposal lays stress on the following measures: (1) renouncing from being first to use nuclear weapons, (2) conclusion of an agreement on nonuse of military force, (3) "freezing" and reduction of military expenditures, (4) freeing of Europe from chemical weapons and (5) support to initiatives for the creation of atom-free zones on the old continent.

Speaking about additional measures for building of mutual confidence, Grinevskiy is reported to have pointed to the importance of measures of advanced notification and limitation of the number of participants in military maneuvers, which, to some extent, is innovation compared with the earlier Soviet stands.

According to first reactions at the conference, the Soviet proposal is favourably assessed, since it reflects readiness of the USSR to contribute to the opening of a dialogue. But in the present complex international situation it would be hard to believe in some rapid turns and relaxation of tension.

Constructive Approach Needed

AU081321 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1244 GMT 8 May 84

["For a Constructive Approach to Questions of Confidence and Security Building and Disarmament in Europe" — AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/5/1984 — A commentary in the May 8 in the SCINTEIA newspaper on the resumption of the Stockholm conference assesses it as a highly significant event in the European political life and points out that, under the current international circumstances, it can play a major role in the adoption of tangible measures conducive to disarmament and confidence building and providing for a passage to the implementation of disarmament measures.

Pointing out that unfortunately the circumstances in which the proceedings of the conference are resumed have not improved since its beginning, the newspaper writes inter alia:

Romania considers the cessation of the deployment of the U.S. missiles in Europe and of the application of the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union as a fundamental requirement that accords with all the peoples' will and interests. This would contribute to lessening tension and would provide conditions for the resumption of the Geneva talks so that an appropriate accord should be reached conducive to the withdrawal of all medium-range missiles and, subsequently of the other nuclear missiles and weapons. The Stockholm conference cannot remain uninvolved in these problems.

That is why all the European states should participate in the conclusion of an accord conducive to the scrapping of nuclear arms and the definitive removal of the threat of a devastating nuclear war. A most stringent requirement thus emerges for the Stockholm conference to integrate with the general efforts made to this end and contribute to identifying ways and means of reducing confrontation.

The conference itself is called upon to contribute to the re-establishment of confidence, to rapprochement and understanding between the participating states.

The proposals which a number of states, among which Romania, set forth during the first session provide a solid groundwork in this respect for furthering the efforts aimed at reaching appropriate, most useful and efficient agreements on confidence and security building. This means, mainly, the conclusion of concrete understandings on the limitation of military operations on the continent, as a first step towards their reduction, the working out of an all-European treaty of the nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, as well as other like proposals, defined as "confidence-building measures".

Of course, these measures do not mean the complete removal of the risk or danger of conflict, nor do they mean a guarantee of security. Nevertheless, they do have a significance of their own, which should by no means be overlooked -- their application would contribute to the removal of sources generating mistrust, tension and confrontation, would favour the creation of a new climate, which would be instrumental to a successful approach to security-building and disarmament questions proper. It is only by embarking on the road of disarmament that real confidence among states can be built, that the peoples' foremost aspiration after the definitive removal of the nuclear threat and the building of a Europe of peace, security and collaboration can be attained.

In this respect, the Stockholm conference provides an important framework of action. Hence, one may assume that it will meet the peoples' expectations to the extent to which it will make use of its possibilities to adopt concrete resolutions, in the spirit of the mandate it was entrusted with. The serious situation created in Europe implies that this negotiating framework to be fully used for an industrious, constructive activity, in keeping with mutual respect, understanding and collaboration. This second session must effectively pass on to negotiations to near viewpoints and reach appropriate understandings.

Pact Appeal for Peace

LD081122 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The National Peace Council has held a meeting. Anna Lengyel reports:

[Lengyel] The opening session of this year's peace and friendship month was held in parliament this morning. Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, chairperson of the National Peace Council, welcomed those present. She was followed by Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs. He described how the tense international situation has developed in the world and who is to be held responsible for increasing the danger of war and for the arms race. Afterwards the foreign minister spoke about the peace movement of the Western countries, which is becoming more and more active, and then he analyzed the peace policy of the socialist countries and their new initiatives.

[Begin Varkonyi recording] Our consistent striving for peace is reflected by the important proposal in accordance with which the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO are to renounce mutually the use of military force and are to reach agreement about the maintenance of peaceful relations. It will be recalled that already at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, held in Prague last year, we proposed that the states of the two alliance systems conclude a treaty on undertaking this obligation. Since this proposal was made the states, including ourselves, have carried out active international activity to arouse interest in the idea of such a treaty. In our experience this interest has been gradually increasing. It can be observed, first and foremost, in the West European countries that the idea has been treated with interest even in leading circles.

At the Budapest session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee it was unanimously noted that the time has come for further steps to be taken and that multilateral talks between the states of the two alliances should get underway for the purpose of preparing that treaty.

This morning's papers carry the full text of the appeal which we handed over yesterday at the Hungarian Foreign Ministry to the ambassadors of the NATO states, accredited in Budapest. Let me just note, by the way, that one of the Western ambassadors asked if the timing of the issuing of the appeal was accidental or not. He obviously meant by this the fact that the peace appeal was issued on the day before Victory Day.

This appeal was prepared here, in Budapest, on behalf of the Warsaw Pact states. In it was a call in a concrete way for the earliest possible start to be made on multilateral consultations. Naturally, we are prepared to hold and continue an exchange of views on our proposal with all the countries concerned also at the Stockholm conference. We are also aware of the fact that not all the possibilities of bilateral channels of communication have been completely exhausted.

Why are we calling for the signing of a treaty on the mutual renunciation of military force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations? We are doing so because in our view such a treaty will considerably improve the international political atmosphere being, as it would, a comprehensive and substantive step in the direction of strengthening political trust. [end recording]

Support for Nonuse Treaty

LD082127 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Stockholm, May 8 (MTI) -- Addressing the Stockholm conference on Tuesday Ambassador Istvan Varga, head of the Hungarian delegation, said his delegation continues to attach importance to proposals that seek the improvement of the European situation and success of the conference, and welcomed the appeal of the Warsaw Treaty countries which the Hungarian Foreign Ministry forwarded to NATO countries' ambassadors accredited to Budapest Monday. The appeal proposes multilateral consultation on a treaty in which both military alliances would pledge to pursue peaceful relations and renounce the use of force.

Istvan Varga stated that Hungary would welcome such a treaty, and an early start to multilateral consultation and proposed discussion of related issued in the conference and bilateral talks.

MLADENOV DENIES USSR MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PLANS

LD081759 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Athens, May 8 (TANJUG) -- Bulgarian Foreign Minister Peter Mladenov has categorically denied claims about preparations for the installationof Soviet SS-20, SS-21, SS-23 or any other intermediate-range nuclear missiles on Bulgarian territory. The possibility of these nuclear weapons being installed on Bulgarian territory has not been discussed in Bulgaria at an interstate, or even at the expert level, pointed out Mladenov.

The Bulgarian foreign minister made these statements in his talks with Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos in Athens today (Tuesday). They reaffirmed the intention of Greece and Bulgaria to continue efforts for turning the Balkans into a non-nuclear peace zone.

Mladenov, now on an official visit to Greece, and his host Kharalambopoulos also discussed the sitatuion in Cyprus. They expressed their governments' support to the territorial integrity and unity of Cyprus.

HOXHA WORKS DESCRIBE SUPERPOWER AMBITIONS

AU051811 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 27 Apr 84 p 2

[Article by Agim Popa, director of the Foreign Directorate of the AWP Central Committee: "Interimperialist Rivalry and Counterrevolutionary Cooperation -- Studying the 41st Volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's Works"]

[Text] Our party has always followed and continues to follow the situation and events in the world with the greatest attention. A clear testimony to this is the 41st volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's works, including a number of documents spanning the period May-September 1969, devoted to international problems. This study is of great interest not merely from a general methodological viewpoint, as an example of a dialectical Marxist-Leninist analysis of contemporary phenomena and events, but particularly because the ideas dealt with preserve their importance in our days and constitute valuable lessons enabling us to correctly understand the current situations in the world and to live with them, as the party constantly instructs us.

As in the period to which the materials contained in the 41st volume belong, we are also presently witnesses of counterrevolutionary cooperation and of increasingly more bitter rivalry between the two superpowers, American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism. As our party has stressed, whether the superpowers are quarreling with each other or reaching agreements, the costs are always borne by the peoples. Undoubtedly, by grossly exacerbating the interimperialist contradictions, the present crisis of the international capitalist-revisionist system has particularly stressed the American-Soviet rivalry. However, along with this rivalry, the agreements and cooperation between the two superpowers, whether overt or covert, are also present at all times. Primarily these relate to "the division of spheres of influence, as well as the common struggle against Marxism-Leninism, the peoples, and the revolution," as Comrade Enver Hoxha points out in the 41st volume.

Currently, when the Soviet-American rivalry has been considerably exacerbated by the crisis, a great demagogy is indulged in by Soviet social imperialism and its revisionist supporters, to don this rivalry with the cloak of an anti-imperialist policy and to present the Soviet Union as a fortress in the struggle against American imperialism, a supporter of the interests of the freedom-loving peoples, and a resolute fighter in defense of peace. However, as Comrade Enver argues in the 41st volume, and as is shown by recent events, the contradictions and clashes of Soviet social imperialism with American imperialism have nothing in common with a genuinely anti-imperialist policy but represent contradictions and rivalries between two large imperialist powers seeking to grab zones of influence and domination away from each other, to undermine each other's positions, to achieve superiority over each other in the politial, economic, and military fields, and to extend their hegemony in the international arena, but always at the expense of other peoples, trampling on their genuine interests and national sovereignty. At the same time, they do reach agreements with each other through public treaties or backstage to preserve their hegemonistic positions over their respective partners and to turn them into appendages of their policy, but also, primarily, to extinguish and suppress all genuine revolutionary movements that threaten, no matter how slightly, the interests of the superpowers and of imperialism in general.

Let us take the Middle East. All efforts made by American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism in this area, Comrade Enver Hoxha points out in the 41st volume, are intended to extinguish the fire of the armed struggle of the Palestinian people, to implement the criminal Soviet-American plan for the division of spheres of influence, and to plunder and sow divisions among the peoples of the Middle East.

This analysis is fully vindicated by the current events in Lebanon and the surrounding area. It is also known that American imperialism and its Western allies, as well as Soviet social imperialism, have instigated, supported, and armed Iraq -- even with chemical weapons -- in the criminal war against Iran, in order to strike against and annihilate the influence of the Iranian revolution, to protect the reactionary regimes in this area, and to keep open the ways for imperialist and social imperialist intervention in the oil-bearing areas.

The question of Euromissles, and generally that of disarmament, about which both sides are currently making loud noises, is a classical example of rivalry, but at the same time also an example of agreement and cooperation at the expense of third parties. Regardless of the propaganda clamor and the "arguments" presented by one side or the other, in which each side shifts responsibility onto the other, the Euromissiles do not add substantially to the existing potential of the superpowers, which is more than sufficient to destroy each other several times over. Why, then, all this clamor about Euromissiles? The noise and mutual accusations concerning the deployment of Euromissiles in the West and in the East, as well as concerning other questions pertaining to so-called disarmament, serve both American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism to justify before their respective peoples and to public opinion in general the unbridled arms race, the unprecedented increases in military budgets, and the war preparations carried out feverishly by both sides. Through this loud noise about Euromissiles and other nuclear weapons, they are also seeking to legitimize as "normal," as acceptable to the peoples, and to keep silent about the so-called conventional arms race. But particularly, the question of Euromissiles is used by both superpowers to impose and justify their growing military presence in various European countries, to combat in those countries any trend toward independence from the diktat of this or that superpower, to incorporate them more solidly in the NATO and Warsaw Pact military blocs, which are manipulated and controlled by the superpowers, and to tie up their respective partners even more firmly behind the chariot of their respective policies. The entire logic of the noise currently being made about Euromissiles and about the military balance or parity between the two superpowers, supposedly as a factor to preserve peace and international security, to supposedly save mankind from the threat of a nuclear disaster, and so forth -- the entire logic is intended to preserve and legitimize the Soviet-American monopoly of modern weapons, particularly nuclear missiles. This blackmail is intended to implant in the minds of the peoples as psychosis, to persuade them that their destinies, the fate of peace, and of the very existence of mankind and civilization, depends on the agreements between the two superpowers, and that they must be entrusted with this fate. The modern revisionists, particularly Soviet, Eurocommunist, and so forth, continue to disseminate the thesis that in the present day, in the face of the danger of a nuclear war, everything -- the struggle for socialism, the struggle for national independence and liberation, and so forth -- all this must be subordinated to the struggle for peace, which, to quote Comrade Enver Hoxha's words in the 41st volume, is presented as a sort of "magic wand" to resolve the great questions preoccupying the peoples. But peace itself and the avoidance of nuclear war, according to them, is dependent on good relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is therefore very clear that despite mutual accusations and attacks, the loud noise about Euromissiles and disarmament is part and parcel of their strategy and is in their own interest, and this is reflected in the silent agreement and cooperation between them against the cause of the revolution, the liberation of the peoples, the national sovereignty of other countries, and peace.

But the fate of peace, of the peoples, of mankind, cannot be entrusted to the superpowers, which are their most savage enemies. On the contrary, the peoples themselves must rise in resolute struggle, as Comrade Enver Hoxha states in the 41st volume, in order to combat the counterrevolutionary front of American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism with the united anti-imperialist and antirevisionist front of the peoples to thwart the aggressive plans of the new pretenders to world domination.

This is particularly important and vital at present, when the entire policy of the two superpowers has assumed a particularly aggressive and militaristic note, and when the tendency to resolve international problems by means of military force has become a dominant factor.

Under these conditions, Comrade Enver Hoxha's thesis in the 41st volume that "the danger of new aggressions on the part of American imperialism and the Soviet revisionists toward various countries is a real one and must not be underrated" sounds very topical. We currently see how the American imperialists are interfering brutally in Central America to extinguish the revolutionary struggles of the peoples in that area, as they are intervening in the Middle East and elsewhere. Meanwhile the Soviet social imperialists, who are occupying Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan, are feverishly preparing to attack in other directions.

Therefore, taking into consideration present-day developmemts in the world, and relying on past experience and on the lessons drawn by our party from this experience, our people are required to sharpen their vigilance, to be aware of the situation, and to meet these situations by fulfilling their tasks with a lofty sense of awareness in all fields of socialist construction and of strengthening the country's defense potential.

WRITER ATTACKS KOSOVO CULTURAL OPPRESSION

AU051630 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 27 Apr 84 p 3

["Discussion" by Professor Dhimiter S. Shuteriqi at the Third Congress of Albanian Writers and Artists in Tirana on 25 April entitled: "The New Great-Serbian Fury Cannot Defeat the Culture of the Albanian People in Kosovo"]

[Text] It is a great joy to all of us to come to this congress with quadrupled ranks and with brilliant results, as outlined in the report of the steering committee of the union, and which we are further analyzing in the discussions. Loyally following the party's and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, as always, Albanian literature and arts of socialist realism will become as of this third congress an even more effective instrument for the education of the new man, and will do so in the service of socialism. The message of greetings by the AWP Central Committee is for us also a great program and a great inspiration. Our literature and arts, as a result of their international successes, have by now become a perceptible factor in spreading knowledge about our country throughout the world and for friendship between the Albanian and other peoples. But there are those who do not appreciate this factor of friendship -- on the contrary -- and who are therefore afraid of it and are hindering it.

In 1969 Pjeter Bogdani [well known Albanian political and literary figure of the time] was closing his eyes for the last time in Pristina, having led the Kosovar armies in the struggle for the liberation of their Albanian territories, which they had inherited from their ancestors. I say armies because they numbered no less than 10-12,000. It is not by chance that I mention the great Kosovar writer. A small number of Serbs and Albanians were compelled at the time to retreat from Kosovo, together with the Austrian Army, in struggle against the Osmans [Turks]. But Kosovo did not become void because the Albanians had populated it for millenia -- known as Dardan Illyrians -- and they never abandoned it. The Slavs, however, had not populated it and thus could not abandon it this time.

I mention Pjeter Bogdani also for another reason of particular interest, related to the cultural tradition of Albanians. He was one of the protagonists of the new, great, and heroic effort carried out, as is known, under the savage conditions of the time, to write in the Albanian language after the Osman occupation.

In Kosovo we observe this effort even a century before Bogdani, with Pal Hasi. Another great writer of the time learned from the latter, Pjeter Budi from Mat, who forged his patriotic as well as literary weapons precisely in Prokupje, in Janjevo, and in Skopje [in southern Serbia, Kosovo, and Macedonia, respectively]. The authors that we have mentioned were contemporaries and successors of innumerable other writers and militants of Albanian culture, such as Andrea, Luke, and Gjon Bogdani; Pjeter and Gege Mazrreku in Kosovo; Frang Bardhi and Luke Suma in Shkoder; and Gjon Buzuku in the area of Ulcinj and Tivat [Montenegro]. They worked out in the Shkoder area the first Albanian literary printing known from the written Albanian language, because the fury of the time had spared nothing from the earlier Albanian literature, mentioned in French documents as early as the beginning of the 14th century. Those documents are also a testimony of the fury of the Rashan [name of a Serbian state] occupation and of the Rasha feudal church against the Albanians, from Kosovo to the Adriatic between the 12th and 14th centuries.

We cannot fail to recall all this presently, when science is compelled to repeat well known facts in the face of a new Great-Serb fury against Kosovo and against Albanian culture in Yugoslavia. The genocides are certainly well known because the documents that have been published even by them [the Serbs] over a period spanning more than a century, in connection with what we have stated, are not few in numbers. But when they are confronted with these documents, they look at them cross-eyed and consider them to be thorns in their eyes. Antiscience is blind by nature; it is blinded by aggressive passions, past and present. Antiscience goes so far as to "donate" the epics of a people known for their heroism, for the epic of their lives. Thus the Albanians are supposed to have taken -- some say even translated! -- the "Cycle of Heroes" from the Slavs, since the Slavs too have it!

What can the logic of chauvinism fail to shape when it enters science and deals with questions of culture! In the "common programs" that have been drafted in Kosovo and other Albanian territories in Yugoslavia, the pupils must study a number of renowned southern Slav authors, but not those who belong to their mother culture. They may learn only three to four authors of their own culture, but these are only contemporaries. They are not supposed to learn anything at all about the entire literature in their mother tongue, so that they may lose all recollection of it sooner or later. Because who knows what "common programs" or "particular" programs they will invent in Belgrade, sooner or later? Well, Belgrade has decided: No Naim, no De Rada or Mjede, no Serembe, no Noli, no Migjeni [Albanian writers] in the "common programs." No one. What logic is this, except the logic of commanding from the top and with force, when they attempt to compel a people to ignore their national culture and what is most distinguished in it? This means to suppress their national sentiments, trampling on it by various tricks. Is this the so much trumpeted "brotherhood and unity" of Federal Yugoslavia between the nations living there, in which one people -- be they the third largest in number in that multinational state [Yugoslav 1981 census places them fifth, barely behind Slovenes and well behind Serbs, Croats, and "Muslims"] -- are denied the right to learn the classics of their literature in school?

Above everything else, these classicists were and remain humanists, democrats, and anti-chauvinists; we stress: antichauvinists. They respected other peoples, and particularly neighbors. Suffice it to recall Naim, the author of that most famous of poems entitled "The Genuine Desire of the Albanians" -- which he wrote also in the Greek language -- the Naim who had proclaimed: We wish to live with our neighbors forever -- for Slavs, Greeks, and others we wish to have affection.

And let us recall the way in which Migjeni [Albanian writer] denounced the penetration of fascism in Yugoslavia. How can a people nurture such sentiments more than through culture in their own language, more than through the literture in their mother tongue?

The sixties, which are not far behind us, found the Albanian territories in Yugoslavia with a national education that was both limited and discriminated against, as well as a high rate of illiteracy. But Albanian culture, dating back through millenia, was such that it resisted all calamities. Although a time arrived in which the development of culture found a favorable ground over a period of 10-15 years, and the Albanians in Kosovo and other areas of Yugoslavia created a broad educational, literary, artistic, scientific, and cultural movement in general, the masters, instead of rejoicing like the "internationalists" that proclaim to be in rivers of words, considered all this to be a disaster! These people, whom the Great Serbs had treated as "inferior" in that respect, showed an astonishing vitality in a crumb of time. This is not surprising. The centuries of resistance are also the centuries of accumulation, and a spark is sufficient to cause a chain reaction of the creative energies of the people. This is well known by the academicians of the Cubrilovic type, who with their distorted imaginations are drafting sanguinary plans for the Albanians in Yugoslavia. But is it possible to mutilate the memory of over two million people, to prevent them from normally exercising and developing their mother culture, to prevent them from feeling in their bloodstream the melodious notes of poems such as "Agriculture and Husbandry," "The Last Ballad of Bala," "The Dream of Life, and "Father Tomorri"? To prevent them from feeling in their bloodstream the keenness of Kristoforidhi and Xhuvani [Albanian writers, linguists]? That they should forget that they are the descendants of Skanderbeg and of Ismail Qemali, the brothers Qemal Stafa and Myslim Peza? This logic that proclaims itself to be "realistic" is in fact the logic of an infernal romanticism.

What is happening to the Albanians in Yugoslavia is something similar to what happened to them at the time of the Hurriyet in Turkey: The "Young Turks" -- the Great Turks of earlier times -- wished to "Osmanize" the Albanians; currently, the Great Serbs, the revisionists, wish to "Yugoslavize" the Albanians, in other words, to Slavicize them. And the Rankovic methods do not differ from those of Turgut Pasha. They massacred the Albanian population and expelled hundreds of thousands from their hearths; they bloodied Kosovo again and are again sowing mourning over its head. But Kosovo was not emptied; it grew nevertheless. And Albanian culture there developed in leaps and bounds, for as long as the rulers there were compelled to let it breathe. Do they believe that the Albanians in Yugoslavia can be made to lose their memory by means of Great-Serb "common programs" and their programs? This is small-mindedness that obviously causes suffering to the Albanains, and not a little; it cannot, however, make them forget that they have a nationality of their own and are proud of it; no, this it cannot do. Long centuries speak at length about this.

A broad movement for Albanian culture took place in Kosovo over a period of approximately 2 decades. What they had managed to do before that was done under terror. There are presently innumerable writers, artists, linguists, ethnographers, and historians, not to mention biologists, physicians, mathematicians, physicists, technicians and other talented people. Albanian literature there, among other things, attained successes in the most varied genres. These successes intimidate the Great Serbs. In addition to oppressive police and administrative measures, they are also attacking culture, persecuting men of culture in every way and in every measure, making the schools, literature, and science their target. They attack the unity of the cultural traditions of the Albanians, as well as their unity as a nation, in order to destroy this unity. But this unity is a historic reality and to violate it is tantamount to banging one's head against a wall. It is a fact, for example, that all of the Albanians are currently using a single, common literacy language, rooted in the centuries-long work of Buzuku, Bogdani, Kristoforidhi, De Rada, Naim, Sami, and their colleagues.

It is a fact that history has achieved in our days that in Albania and abroad, even in the lands of the diaspora across the seas, Albanian culture has assumed a new impulse. This has not happened to the detriment of any other people.

We, the writers and artists of Albania, have been immeasurably aggravated by the fact that we cannot discuss freely with our brothers beyond the border about literature, art, knowledge. This has never been, nor could it have been, nor is to the detriment of Yugoslavia -- more specifically, to the detriment of Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia, our neighbors. The peoples in those places know very well that this is not so. Realistic men of culture can appreciate this very well, no matter what their nationality, there and anywhere. The progress of the cultures of the peoples of a federation can be beneficial to all its peoples. And if that federation, as it regularly proclaims, is genuinely serious when it states that it is in favor of understanding with other countries, then what danger can it see in the fact that the Albanians there should have good relations, beginning with cultural relations, with their conationals on the other side of the border? Yes, the Albanians in Kosovo insist on having their republic within the federation. What else will the opponents do for as long as they deny this to the Albanians in Kosovo, except to put into operation the most inhuman methods to suppress this logical as well as natural desire of one of the peoples of that federation? Who is going to suffer from the anticonstitutional measures, discrimination or reprisals? The Albanians, yes, but undoubtedly also the entire federation, which, this is known, suffers in not a few aspects.

As men of literature and the arts, we are inevitably offended, as Albanians and as Marxists-Leninists. Only those who do not wish to, who fail to understand that the peoples of Yugoslavia can only benefit from good-neighborliness with Socialist Albania, when this Albania has also proclaimed more than once that it harbors no territorial claims against its neighbor, that it is not for the latter's destabilization. Is this not sufficient to ensure cultural relations between neighbors, to bar the way to any violation of the national culture of the Albanians in Yugoslavia, and not to attempt to cut off the cultural branch of the Albanians in Yugoslavia from its centuries--old Albanian trunk? Where the kraljs [Serbian kings] failed, there is no hope for the Rankovicism that has been reactivated again with its methods of violence and ultra-violence.

The cultural relations between Albanian and Kosovo -- but also with the neighboring federal republics -- provided results that were valued by both sides. In Albania, the Albanian writers from there have assumed an increasingly more obvious place in our publications and libraries. The music that is being created in Kosovo is increasingly being heard on the stages and screens of Albania, from ballads to symphonies and operas. The ensembles of both sides reaped great successes both on this side and over there. Movies and exhibitions circulated. Men of culture of various nationalities came and went. What happened during this period except a similar improvement in state relations?

When the Kosovars demand their constitutional rights, which they proclaimed solemnly as early as 1944, the fault supposedly lies with...with the professors from Albania who went to teach there! The wolf may don the sheepskin, but he forgets that it does not fit him. "The world has eyes with which to see," a neutral foreigner told me. "Yugoslavia is not suffering as a result of Albanian culture, but as a result of other things." No, Yugoslavia is certainly not suffering because of Albanian culture and because of its cultural relations with us. It is suffering because of other things -- for example, because of a $20 billion debt and the interest on it. What culture accompanies these debts? Loans do not come and go without an accompanying culture.

The attacks carried out against the culture of a people who proved that they were capable of achieving rapid successes in that field within a matter of only a few years are taking place in a country where the gates have been opened up wide even to the penetration of anticultures. The Great-Serb chauvinism is thus disturbing life in the federation itself, not forgetting that it is thus also disturbing life in the Balkans.

At this congress, we have been honored by the presence of friends from Denmark, Turkey, Egypt, neighboring Greece, and other countries. Our Arbereshi brothers have come from Italy for whom 5 centuries have not been able to make them forget of what blood they are. But our brothers from Kosovo, they were unable to answer our invitation to neighboring Yugoslavia. We would have talked with them, too, about questions pertaining to our contemporary literature and arts, as well as our past and future literature and arts, and about all those questions of current concern to literature and arts throughout the world. Yes, in Belgrade they speak and act differently when it comes to cultural relations between neighbors. They are afraid, and in this case they are afraid even more of normal relations between brothers living on this side and that side of the border. Still, our brother writers and artists from Kosovo are among us because they are not absent from our hearts.

Exchanges between Albania and Yugoslavia in the fields of education, science, literature, the arts, and so forth, in the field of culture in general, and with those of the central federal institutions and all the republics, the resumption of cultural relations between Albania and Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, and other areas, are to the benefit of neighbors; they serve good-neighborliness between our countries.

Long live the Albanian literature and arts of socialist realism!

LEADERS ATTEND MARTYRS' DAY RALLY 5 MAY

AU081820 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Tirana, May 6 (ATA) -- Thousands of people gathered in "Skanderbeg" Square in the capital yesterday to attend the commemorating rally organised on May 5, to honor with profound gratitude the sons, daughters, sisters and brothers, our unforgettable martyrs who fell in the glorious national liberation war for the liberation of the homeland, and the triumph of the people's revolution.

Attending this commemorating rally were also the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Lenka Cuko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the party committee of the district, Comrade Foto Cami, the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Xhafer Spahiu, the vice-chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian people, Pilo Peristeri, members and relatives of the martyrs' families, veterans of war and labour, etc.

The speech on the occasion was held by the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, Jashar Menzelxhiu, who pointed out among others that our people commemorate with love and admiration the brave heroes who laid down their lives for the happy days we are living today.

During the ceremony, partisan songs devoted to the heroes of the people and other martyrs, songs devoted to the party and the happy days in socialism, etc, were sung.

USSR DECISION TO BOYCOTT OLYMPICS ANNOUNCED

Dailies Carry Declaration

AU090830 Sofia BTA in English 0743 GMT 8 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspapers also publish the declaration of the National Olympic Committee of the Soviet Union which announces that the participation of Soviet sportsmen in the 13th Olympic Games in Los Angeles is made impossible because of the situation created by the United States.

Soviet Vote Unanimous

AU081641 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] A plenum of the USSR National Olympic Committee took place in Moscow today. The participation of the Soviet athletes in the Los Angeles Olympic games was discussed. All those who took the floor stressed that the atmosphere created in the United States during the preparations for the games does not allow the Soviet athletes to take part in the Olympics. All members of the National Olympic Committee and the leaders of the Olympic sports federations, as well as all members of the USSR Olympic Committee unanimously voted to not participate in the Los Angeles Olympic games, and adopted a declaration of the USSR Olympic Committee related to this matter.

REAGAN PRC VISIT BASED ON POLITICAL AIMS

AU081433 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 7 May 84 pp 5, 7

[Beijing special correspondent Vasil Asparukhov article: "Allies Are in Demand"]

[Text] Even during his youth when he worked on the stage, Ronald Reagan, the current U.S. President, was not as busy as he is today. Accompanied by over 300 journalists from the well-rehearsed and manipulated clique of the Republican Party, the President walked from one film set to the next. All the main ceremonies during his stay in China, including all the speeches and toasts he delivered, were broadcast live by the mass media.

Actually we must pay a well-deserved tribute to the former Hollywood star. Despite the cold weather he posed for the television cameras in his suit, never wearing an overcoat -- thus demonstrating his excellent state of health. The President was filmed and photographed during his visit to the Great Wall of China, for which he was presented with a diploma. He was again filmed and photographed while visiting the tomb of united China's first emperor, which was discovered in 1974 and is considered the ninth "wonder of the world." He showed interest in the glorious past of the country. Reagan also paid a visit to an ordinary Beijing family and met members of an agricultural commune near Shanghai. He found the time to inspect a village market. Nancy, after consulting her husband, and highly appreciative of the Chinese crafts, selected a little cushion with embroidered lions' heads and fire dolls dressed in national costumes.

The strategic experts of the President's staff obviously have something to rejoice at. At a distance of thousands of kilometers from the United States, where the President's chief competitors in the election campaign were spending their time slandering each other and accusing each other of a thousand sins, future U.S. voters were watching a political leader on their television screens, who according to the scenario, seemed concerned about the peaceful future of mankind and very interested in China's great cultural past and its present-day life. It thus became obvious that one of the chief goals pursued by the President's visit to China was connected with domestic policy. After 4 years of conducting a policy of hostility and hatred, of confrontation with the socialist countries, and open acts of aggression, Ronald Reagan now hopes to attract part of the voters by playing the role of the "peace-loving President" for their benefit.

There is no doubt that the great show and propaganda act which took place in China were aimed at manipulating public opinion in the United States and at the forthcoming elections. In addition to this, in his talks with the Chinese leaders, far away from the television cameras, the guest from the White House tried to involve Beijing in his own adventurous foreign policy and to sow the seeds of hostility on the Asian Continent. To what extent he succeeded in this will remain to be seen in the near future, since the results of such visits usually manifest themselves at a later stage. Common features appeared in the stands of both sides in regard to a number of international issues. Regardless of this fact, however, it appeared that the open, hegemonist policy of the United States provoked a certain cautiousness in the attitude of his Chinese hosts. It is a significant fact that the most rude attacks voiced in Reagan's speeches were eliminated from the television and radio broadcasts, as well as from the press reports, which of course provoked the dissatisfaction of the guests and their team.

On the eve of the visit the Chinese leaders made no secret about their expectations for impressive results regarding economic cooperation between the two countries.

Reagan declared on several occasions that economic cooperation between the two countries is becoming increasingly important. It nevertheless seems that his evaluations in this respect do not quite coincide with those of official circles in Beijing. Zhao Ziyang, the premier of the PRC State Council, for example, pointed out that further possibilities of developing cooperation still exist -- a statement which seems significant in this respect. If we skip the polite diplomatic phrases and add the unmistakably expressed apprehension of the Chinese leaders that a number of agreements reached during the talks may be vetoed by the U.S. legislators, we can draw the conclusion that Beijing's essential demands have failed to evoke the necessary response from the United States.

We should also add that the differences of opinion in regard to the future of Taiwan not only have remained unchanged, but have even been exacerbated. In full contradiction to the rules of diplomatic ethic, Ronald Reagan stated during a television interview that "his country does not intend to abandon its old friends for the sake of new ones." In confirmation of this statement news from Washington indicated that the negotiations with the Taiwan regime on an increase of U.S. assistance, including military aid, continue.

The development of relations between two of the world's largest states is a natural process. It might become a step toward the consolidation of peace, toward a solution of existing, controversial problems. However, we can already say at this point that the talks in Beijing proceeded in the opposite direction. The United States once more demonstrated its will to pursue a line of confrontation and anti-Sovietism which is the basis of its foreign policy as a whole. The United States proved that it is ready to look for allies all over the world for the sake of promoting this highly dangerous and unrealistic policy.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR GREECE

AU071044 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] A short while ago Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, departed for Greece. He will pay an official, friendly visit to Greece at the invitation of Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs. At Sofia airport Comrade Petur Mladenov was seen off by Comrade Yordan Yotov, as well as by deputy ministers of foreign affairs.

Greek Reportage

For Athens reportage on the visit to Greece by Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, including his meetings with Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, President Konstandinos Karamanlis, and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, see the Greece section of the 8 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PALESTINIAN LIBERATION FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU081207 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 May 84 p 2

[Text] A delegation of the Palestinian Liberation Front, headed by Tal'at Ya'qub, secretary general of the front, arrived in Bulgaria yesterday at the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa. The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by Slavcho Trunski, chairman of the committee.

CUBAN MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER CONDUCTS TALKS

AU071601 Sofia BTA in English 1446 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 7 (BTA) -- The minister of machine building and metallurgy of Cuba, Mr Marcos Lage Coello, paid a working visit to Bulgaria from April 24 through May 7 at the invitation of the member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Mr Ognyan Doynov, the Bulgarian minister of mechanical engineering. His visit had as its purpose the further expansion and deepening of the ties of cooperation between Bulgaria and Cuba in the sphere of mechanical engineering.

The guest from Cuba visited several counties, organizations, works and institutes in which he was made familiar with the manufacture of a number of articles and goods. During the friendly talks a positive assessment was given to the joint work completed so far and additional measures were outlined for its further expansion in order to meet the demands of the two countries and for joint entry at third markets.

OFFICIALS SEIZE 29 KG HEROIN ON YUGOSLAV BORDER

AU081737 Sofia BTA in English 1721 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 8 (BTA) -- On May 4, 1984 the customs officials at Kalotino (on the Bulgarian-Yugoslav border) seized 29 kg. of heroin. The drugs were found in a car with a foreign number plate, driven non-stop through Bulgaria by foreign citizens on their way to Western Europe.

U.S. GIVES IMPETUS TO USSR OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

Games' Commercialization

AU091051 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 May 84 p 8

[Commentary by Washington correspondent Dusan Rovensky: "Businessmen's Olympics"]

[Text] The organizers of the summer Olympics in Los Angeles say that everything connected with the Olympic games is based on strictly commercial foundations. They regard the Olympic games as a chance to make millions and, at the same time, to propagate "the American way of life." As recent events have shown, the commercialization does not stop short of anything.

So far, the Olympics have had an "official automobile" -- a Buick -- "official vitamins," and "official sports clothing." Since yesterday, they also have an "official prison." This is the work of R. Emile, member of the Los Angeles police, who designed a T-shirt sporting a photograph of the Los Angeles prison and the slogan "Official prison of the summer games." And how did the Organization Committee, which is made up of businessmen, react to this outrageous act? Supposedly this does not constitute any violation of the rules since the slogan on the T-shirt speaks of "games" and not of "Olympic games." A peculiar position. However, in a way it is characteristic. Richard Leven, spokesman for the Organizational Committee in Los Angeles, gave his blessing to the further selling of the T-shirts.

The examples illustrating the sramble for dollars are innumerable. They concern everything that lends itself to making a profit.

The Los Angeles entrepreneurs also want to make a profit at the expense of journalists who will arrive from all over the world to attend the games. Recently I received a brochure and telex from Los Angeles listing seriations -- everything at a multiple of the usual price.

Official U.S. institutions interfere with the preparations for the games, and the organization committee does not oppose this in any way. A compaign creating a hostile atmosphere against athletes and journalists from socialist countries is going full steam ahead in the press, radio, and television. There even exists a plan, called Operation Freedom 84, worked out by right-wing organizations that want to organize provocations at the time of the games.

The Los Angeles Organizational Committee, which committed itself to create good conditions for the games, not only does not resist such plans but frequently assists them by its attitude.

NOC Votes for Nonparticipation

LD081657 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The National Olympic Committee NOC of the USSR held a session in Moscow today, discussing the participation of the Soviet sportsmen in the 23d Olympics in Los Angeles.

All the participants stressed that the situation which has been created in the United States during the preparation for the Olympics does not provide the possibility for the Soviet sportsmen to take part in them.

All members of the USSR NOC including the representatives of all the 29 federations of sports disciplines represented in the Olympics, and all the members of the NOC presidium voted unanimously for the nonparticipation of the Soviet sportsmen in the coming summer Olympics in Los Angeles and adopted a statement by the NOC.

U.S. Threats to USSR

LD082244 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 8 May 84

["Olympics - statement" -- CTK headline]

[Text] [no date as received] Political demonstrations hostile to the Soviet Union are being prepared, undisguised threats are made against the Soviet delegation including physical liquidations.

Washington has recently made assurances of the readiness to observe rules of the Olympic Charter, but its practical deeds show it does not intend to ensure the security of all athletes and create normal conditions for holding the games. In these conditions the Soviet NOC is compelled to declare that the participation of Soviet sportsmen in the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles is impossible. To act differently would be tantamount to approving the anti-Olympian actions of the U.S. authorities and organizers of the games.

The Soviet NOC has not the slightest wish to cast aspersions on the U.S. public, to cloud the good feelings linking sportsmen of the two countries. The NOC of the USSR will continue to support the efforts of the IOC [International Olympic Committee] directed at strengthening the international Olympic movement, to struggle for the preservation of its purity and unity, the statement concluded.

U.S. DESCRIBED AS 'TERRORIST NUMBER ONE'

LD081015 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] The arbitrary detention of the Soviet scientist, Sergey Kozlov, at Dulles Airport in Washington, as well as threats made against the Soviet Olympic team, have their basis in the official anti-Soviet policy pursued by the Reagan administration. Individually, however, they can be regarded as terrorist actions directed by the highest U.S. guise does not only include the invasion of Grenada and the interference in Lebanese internal affairs, but it is an entire extensive range of methods and means employed.

The overwhelming majority of the world public condemned the mining of Nicaraguan ports as a terrorist act; the shooting down of the Libyan fighter planes by U.S. aircraft was a terrorist act; U.S. support, both financially and materially, for the terrorist actions of Afghan counterrevolutionaries was a terrorist act.

The traces from the terrorist Agca, who shot the pope, led clearly to the CIA. It is known that the CIA is behind the killers from the Turkish Grey Wolves organization, and so is the fact that the CIA pays and supports armed commandos that terrorize their populations in a number of Latin American countries.

Reagan's declared program of the struggle against world terrorism is tantamount to throwing dust in the eyes of the public and reminds one of the saving of a thief shouting "catch the thief": It is an attempt to cover up that it is the United States, which in the present-day world is terrorist number one.

U.S. 'CAMPAIGNS' AGAINST LIBYA CONDEMNED

AU081146 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 May 84 p 4

[Commentary by Rudolf Nittmann: "Hostile Campaigns Against Libya"]

[Text] Because of its progressive orientation and unequivocal advocation of a consistent anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist policy, Libya is the target of numerous military provocations and campaigns of the United States and its allies, particularly reactionary forces of the Arab world. The incident staged by emigre elements in front of the Libyan Embassy in London -- during which shots were fired, under circumstances that have not been explained to date, and a young British policewoman lost her life -- was a recent manifestation of this broadly based hostile campaign.

The provocation of anti-Libyan elements, which are apparently supported by the British authorities, served -- at Washington's obvious recommendation -- the exacerbation of the hostile campaign against Libya, the abrogation of diplomatic relations between London and Tripoli, and other hostile acts. Foremost among them are, according to a statement of the Libyan People's Foreign Liaison Committee, the plans of the United States to make its allies impose a coordinated system of trade, economic, and political sanctions on Libya. As the official Libyan press agency, JANA, noted in this connection, the committee (Libya's Ministry of Foreign Affairs) describec these threats of Washington as part of the endeavor of the Reagan administration to destabilize developments in North Africa, which ultimately also threatens world security and peace. This description is accurate, especially if we consider that, simultaneously with this incitement of an anti-Libyan campaign, NATO is preparing large-scale naval maneuvers in the Mediterranean, which are to include military provocations in the vicinity of the Libyan coast.

This is not the first time that Libya has been the target of coarse U.S. threats. Last year Washington organized several military provocations of this kind near Libya's coast. Last February, Libya turned to the UN Security Council complaining that, under the phony pretext that Libya was concentrating its troops near its borders with Egypt and Sudan and planning to attack these countries, the United States dispatched the Nimitz aircraft carrier and other military vessels to the Gulf of Sidra.

In August 1983, Libya again turned to the UN Security Council with another complaint about the United States, which -- with its "Bright Star--83" maneuvers -- dangerously exacerbated the situation in the area of the Mediterranean, Middle East, and northern Africa. These maneuvers on the territories of Egypt, Sudan, Somal'a, and Oman, which were supported by the aircraft carriers, Eisenhower and Coral Sea, aircraft equipped with the AWACS systems, and other military machinery, were designed to militarily surround Libya.

This March, Libya was again forced to turn to the Security Council and to draw the attention of the world public to hostile actions of the United States, which were initiated by the bombing of Omdurman, a suburb of Khartoum, by two unidentified aircraft. The United States accused Libya of this provocative attack and dispatched two AWACS aircraft to Sudan. Yet objective world commentators immediately observed that the two bombers were Sudanese, that the bombing was designed to divert attention from the internal difficulties of the Numayri regime, and that the accusation of Libya was to serve as an impulse for further hostile actions against that country. The Libyan JANA press agency pointed this out on 16 March. According to its report, the authorities of some African and Arab countries confidentially informed Libya that the United States, together with Egypt, Sudan, Israel, and France, was preparing an armed attack against it.

The United States thus seeks any reason to justify military provocations against Libya aimed at liquidating its political leadership, a leadership pursuing the policy of consistent resistance to imperialist and Zionist designs in the area of the Mediterranean, the Middle East, and on the African Continent.

STROUGAL, LIBYA'S JALLUD DISCUSS COOPERATION

Conduct Final Talks

LD081723 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The final talks between Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and 'Abd as-Salim Ahmad Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, were held in Tripoli at noon. The two representatives emphasized that their talks, which are related to further comprehensive development of cooperation of the two countries and viewpoints on settling topical international problems, mean a concrete implementation of the agreement on friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Libya from 1982. They said that the talks will bring a qualitative progress and a contribution to comprehensive deepening and broadening of the relations of the two countries in political, economic, and cultural spheres, and to reinforcement of the traditional friendship between Czechoslovakia and the peoples of Libya.

The results of the visit of Lubomir Strougal in Libya are contained in the adopted final communique and in the documents signed at the conclusions of today's meeting.

Strougal Returns

LD082047 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpt] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal returned to Prague today from an official friendly visit to Libya. The visit took place at the invitation of 'Abd as-Salim Ahmad Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal and the members of his entourage were welcomed at Ruzyn Airport by Deputy Federal Premiers Ladislav Gerle, Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Jaromir Obzina and Rudolf Rohlicek; Minister of National Defense Army General Martin Dzur; Federal Minister of Interior Vratislav Vajnar; and other party officials.

Comments on Visit

LD082234 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal returned to Prague from an official friendly visit to Libya today. The visit took place at the invitation of 'Abd as-Salim Ahmad Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

After the end of the talks in Tripoli, Comrade Lubomir Strougal gave an interview to Czechoslovak journalists who accompanied him on the official friendly visit to Libya:

[Begin recording] [Question] Comrade Premier, the 3-day talks here in Libya have come to an end. What are their results?

[Strougal] The talks were really short but they were filled with very intensive work because our task was to discuss a wide spectrum of questions, from international issues to our bilateral relations, which are traditionally well developed since the Libyan revolution in 1969. We and the Libyan representatives know each other well, and we held talks with prominent officials -- with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, with Major Jallud, and with other members of their Executive People's Council -- representatives of our governments and political leadership held talks -- and I believe we have attained a basic agreement in the chief international issues, with regard to the causal relations of the complicated international development as well as the ways out. The Libyan representatives are naturally very involved with issues of the Arab world and our involvement is much with European issues, but this does not mean that they pay no interest to the world, to Europe, and that we are not interested in the Arab world and other continents.

In spite of this the exchange of views and the gained knowledge of the international political issues, international situation, and particularly of the ways out, were very valuable to us because they make it possible for us to coordinate concrete foreign political steps toward individual territories, toward individual countries, and where we have arrived at agreement to act jointly. The central problem, naturally, was the Palestinian question because this is the basic issue of the Arab world. As far as this is concerned, we insist on the principle of building a unified, independent Palestinian state, and we are taking all kinds of political, diplomatic and other steps in order to achieve this. Naturally, we all discussed bilateral relations which have developed greatly in the past 10 years. In this sphere we tried to give a new qualitative content to the agreement on friendship and alliance which was signed between Gustav Husak, our president and general secretary, and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in Prague in 1982. Relations in the political, cultural, and educational spheres -- or if I may say, in the working sphere because a number of experts are working in Libya on a long-term basis -- are greatly developed and we have made great progress, particularly in the economic and scientific-technological spheres.

[Question] Did you reach any concrete conclusions in the economic sphere?

[Strougal] Yes, we have just signed an agreement on long-term economic, scientific-technological cooperation, and a concrete protocol on commercial cooperation which secures certain deliveries of investment units and, naturally, also deliveries in other spheres. At the same time, we got acquainted with the work of our people in Libya -- many are working here -- I do not wish to give concrete numbers. These people are highly honored and respected here for their professions, for their labor results, and I think they are a good advertisement for Czechoslovakia, helping greatly in the industrialization and development of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. This is a very valuable thing to know, and all the leading representatives also appreciate this. I think we have indeed made a qualitative step toward implementing the agreement on friendship and alliance with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. [end recording]

PRC PROVOCATIONS AGAINST VIETNAM CONDEMNED

LD082316 Prague CTK in English 1648 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee is seriously worried by the continued escalation of China's armed operations against Vietnam on the Sino-Vietnamese borders, it said in a statement released Tuesday. The artillery and mortar fire at Vietnamese territory, violations of the Vietnamese borders, penetration into Vietnam's territory, and seizure of a number of hills on this territory are at direct variance with Vietnam's efforts to solve disputes with China by negotiations, as well as with the interests of the Chinese and Vietnamese people, peace and security in South-east Asia and the whole world.

The Central Committee resolutely denounces the Chinese armed provocations against Vietnam and voices full solidarity with the struggle of the Vietnamese people to maintain their independence, the statement said.

NECESSITY OF PERMITTING PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURS

AU081351 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 May 84 p 3

[Article by Daniela Mannova in the "Reaction to a RUDE PRAVO Article" column: "Decision"]

[Text] On 23 March, under the headline "One's Own Employer," we discussed the problem of services from the viewpoint of people who would like to perform them, mostly regardless of whether or not these services are needed by the local citizens. The rejection of the private services application of a car mechanic from Dorsy was used as an example to illustrate all such cases, cases of citizens who -- despite all obstacles and rejections of state administration bodies, in this instance of the city and district national committees -- lay a claim to what they believe is their right to "become self-employed."

Letters addressed to the editorial office differ in their approach to the problem of whether to permit "private entrepreneurs" or to reject them indiscriminately; they disagree about whether we are capable of drawing a line between an effort to help services and earn a living at the same time and between a plain search for ways of enriching oneself. The great majority of national committees carefully weigh their decisions and, in issuing permits, consider that they are fully responsible for people's satisfaction. And the very substance of the legal norms and regulations governing the issuing of permits to perform an extra job in the area of services cannot lead, if correctly perceived and implemented, to any "proliferation of private enterprise."

Referring to the concrete problem cited in the article, whether the two car repair shops in Doksy are enough to meet citizens' demand, Karel Hajek wrote us: "Last year I had to replace the frame of my right side car door. I am from Usti nad Labam and, even though there are several repair shops in the city, I had to go to Doksy because no car repair shop in Usti was able to do the job on my model. The job involved only some welding because I myself supplied the material. I had to call the nearest car repair shop in Doksy several times to arrange a date. All in all, I had to wait 1 and 1/2 months. On Monday I had to take a day off to deliver the car and then another day to pick it up. What would I not give to have known about that car mechanic in Doksy...." Reader Hajek goes on to express the opinion that one or two local car mechanics cannot jeopardize the existence, or compete with, two car repair shops. And if they can, then only by provoking them a little to take more interest in their customers. But, more likely, they would be complementing services in areas that are less interesting for larger repair shops and, more important, at times when their gates are closed.

As has been said and written several times, the issuing of permits by national committies in the area of small services is a sensitive matter, but necessary. One of the motives for working out principles governing this area was to provide more of genuinely needed services, to make them more accessible, and to provide them in better quality and faster. The agency assessing and deciding the matter in every locality is the respective national committee, which knows that it also bears responsibility for its decision. It must use its powers by authority of the law competently and knowing all circumstances of the issues. And if the national committee in Doksy made its decision among other things, on the basis of the fact that it did not receive a single complaint about the work of the two existing car repair shops run by socialist enterprises -- not even from reader Karel Hajek, who had every right to complain -- then its decision has its logic and justification.

CEREMONIES MARK 39TH ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION

Honecker at Wreath Laying

LD081036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0847 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- To mark the 39th anniversary of the liberation from Hitler fascism by the victorious Soviet Army, the GDR state and party leadership honored the memory of the unforgotten victims on Tuesday morning with a ceremonious wreath-laying ceremony at the memorial to the fallen Soviet heroes in Treptow and at the memorial to the Polish soldiers and the German antifascists in Berlin's Friedrichshain Park, together with thousands of working people of the capital.

The procession to the memorials was headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, other members of the party and state leadership, the ambassadors of the USSR and Poland to the GDR, and other public figures.

National Day Celebration

LD082348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- On Tuesday a festive event took place in Berlin to mark the 39th anniversary of the liberation from fascism by the glorious Soviet Army. The event took place at the instigation of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the GDR National Front National Council.

Warm applause greeted Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; and other members of the party and state leadership. They joined Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador in the GDR; Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the group of Soviet Forces in Germany; and other representatives of the USSR and the Soviet Army on the podium. The accredited heads of diplomatic missions in the GDR were also present.

The ceremonial address was given by Alfred Neumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

USSR Envoy Holds Reception

LD082335 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] This evening Vyacheslav Kochemasov, Soviet ambassador to the GDR, gave a reception to mark the anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War and the smashing of Hitler's fascism. Erich Honecker and other leading figures in the GDR, as well as diplomats from many countries, were warmly welcomed guests.

PRC RELATIONS WITH U.S., USSR COMPARED

AU071457 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 May 84 p 4

[Ferenc Varnai article: "Following Reagan's Beijing Visit"]

[Text] Has Ronald Reagan attained his goals in Beijing? Have the Chinese leadership's expectations materialized during the talks held with the U.S. President? The official visit to Beijing at the end of April of the leader of the White House will be the subject of political centers, situation analysts, and commentators for a long time; it would still be too early to give a final answer, since the real results of this kind of visit only become visible later. We have sufficient facts at our disposal, however, to prepare the first considerations.

Faded Expectations

The current U.S. Administration, which already in the course of the presidential campaign of 4 years ago looked down on "Red" China from its rigid, anticommunist, Taiwan-ally platform, was forced to modify its positions by two factors. On the one hand, its hope that it could win the leadership in Beijing over to the aims of some sort of anti-Soviet strategic alliance; on the other, the fact, as THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, that "Reagan needs a foreign policy success" before the elections at the end of the year.

The White House incumbent has not concealed his reason for seeking a partner in Beijing: In his speeches he sharply attacked, using the Chinese terminology, the "hegemonist Soviet Union" several times. Things did not, however, develop according to the U.S. scenario. The Chinese television broadcast left out the parts of the speech in which he criticized the Soviet Union and praised U.S.democracy, and those in which the President attempted to equalize the targets of the U.S. policy of force and Chinese foreign policy. While the U.S. President tried to emphasize that "what links China and the United States is more important than what separates them", on the Chinese side they stressed that "we will never cast in our lot with any country or group of countries". In Beijing, they criticized the U.S. Administration's policy toward Taiwan and the violation of the treaty of 1982 stipulating the gradual reduction of the U.S. arms supply to Taiwan, a policy that hinders the peaceful unification of China. (Reagan did not make any promises concerning the decrease in arms supply this time, either.) The Chinese leadership also criticized Washington's attitude in the Middle East and Central America.

As THE NEW YORKTIMES summed up the results of the visit, "Reagan has not attained any sort of change." The commentaries of the ABC television network and CBS radio went even further: "Following the visit, the assumption, based on a simplified world concept, that the United States might play the 'China card' faded away. China, while wishing the development of relations, starts from what it considers its own interests and keeps away from unconditionally joining Washington in its anti-Soviet crusade."

Starting From Its Own Interests

It does indeed seem that the Chinese leadership is drawing closer to the United States starting from its own interests. This drawing closer, however, does not contain elements directed toward "collaboration against the Soviet aggression" encouraged by the U.S. delegation. But the Chinese assessment of Afghanistan and Kampuchea is similar to that of the United States, and they also lay unfounded charges against Vietnam.

Although, concerning Korea, the Chinese leaders declare that they oppose the increase of tension in the area, in their formulations concerning the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, they use lower tones. They express their concern over the further continuation of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, but they demand the canceling of countermeasures from the Soviet Union, disregarding the fact that, for the countermeasures to be canceled the cause that gave rise to these measures needs to be eliminated. They express their satisfaction with the fact that the U.S. Administration will not sign any agreement with the Soviet Union on the reduction or destruction of nuclear weapons in Europe unless the agreement includes the Soviet missiles deployed on the Asian Continent, intended to counterbalance the U.S. missiles deployed in that area. This position, unfortunately, plays into the hands of those opposing the settling of dangerous European problems, while it maintains the concept of "the Soviet threat to China".

On the U.S. side, they reported that the negotiations on the sale of U.S. military equipment were progressing rapidly. In any case, it is a fact that Zhang Aiping, Chinese defense minister, will pay a visit to the United States next month. The U.S.-Chinese cooperation in space has been put on the agenda, and the agreement on cooperation in nuclear energy was ratified almost at the last minute, an agreement that opens up the opportunity for U.S. firms to sell several billion dollars worth of installations and nuclear fission materials necessary for nuclear reactors.

China has agreed that, without the approval of the United States, it cannot pass on the supplied goods, and cannot make modifications that could make the installations used in the nuclear reactors from the United States suitable also for the manufacturing of weapons. Beijing agreed also to U.S. "physical control."

Following the easing of the limitation of the export of U.S. high technology goods to China, and the increasing on the Chinese part of the purchase of wheat from the United States, the Chinese-U.S. exchange of goods is expected to reach $6 billion. And the agreement on the cancellation of double taxation, which has just been signed, can encourage the increase of U.S. investments in China. (More than 100 U.S. firms have representatives in the PRC.)

Equal Distance?

We can get a true picture of the level of Chinese-U.S. relations if, based on the policy of "complete independence and equal distance" declared by the Chinese leadership, we also consider where Chinese-Soviet relations stand. It is true that Chinese-Soviet relations took shape on a very particular basis, developed for a while, and then became fraught with conflict, while Chinese-U.S. relations developed in a different way. In spite of this, the numbers and the comparable data say a lot.

It is a fact that considerable progress has taken place in Soviet-Chinese trade. Compared to 1982, the exchange of goods in 1983 almost tripled, and it will increase another 50-60 percent this year. But even so, it is only one-fifth of the Chinese-U.S. level. The thaw has also begun in cultural relations, but we cannot speak of an equal level here, either. The Chinese are sending many students to the United States, and almost nobody to the Soviet Union. There are also some welcome facts, such as, for instance, the fact that Chinese television has broadcast some half dozen Soviet films since the beginning of the year, and Chinese translations of Soviet writers are available lately, and so on, but all this cannot be compared to the size of the Chinese-U.S. exchange.

The difference in relations is particularly striking in the sphere of political contacts. Three U.S. presidents have visited China in the last 12 years, in addition to vice presidents, foreign ministers, defense ministers, an entire range of department ministers and national security advisors. Official visits to the United States were also made from China by leading statemen, the prime minister, deputy prime ministers, the ministers of foreign affairs and defense, and so on. Concerning Soviet-Chinese contacts, not taking into account the Chinese deputy prime minister's participation at the Soviet head of state's funeral, we can speak only about visits at the deputy ministers level, up till now. It is true that, although progress is slow for the time being, there have been regular deputy foreign minister consultations for 2 years.

The Soviet leaders have often expressed their conviction that it is completely natural that two large countries like the United States and China should develop their relations. However, the development of these relations should not be based on the violation of the interests of a third country. But the leadership in Beijing demands that the Soviet Union choose between China and Vietnam, while it is far from making similar demands from the United States. The Chinese-U.S. communique signed in Shanghai in 1972 declares: The two sides' responsibility towards a third country remains in effect. Konstantin Chernenko stressed with justification in his speech in March: "We cannot sign any agreement that causes damage to a third country. But the exchange of views is continuing and we regard it as useful. The Soviet Union wishes the level of reactions to rise to the extent which is acceptable for both sides."

The Possibility Is in Their Hands

Ivan Arkhipov, Soviet deputy prime minister, will visit Beijing in the middle of May, at the invitation of the Chinese. He will be the highest ranking Soviet official to visit China in the last 15 years. The Beijing leadership has the opportunity to make this visit a successful contribution to the comprehensive development of Soviet-Chinese relations. This would, no doubt, serve the general international situation and would strengthen the position of peace and progress all over the world.

BUDAPEST REPORTS USSR WITHDRAWAL FROM OLYMPICS

LD081729 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The National Olympic Committee of the Soviet Union has announced that the participation of Soviet sportsmen in the 23d Olympic Games is not possible. According to the statement, reactionary circles of the United States, with the consent of official authorities, have developed an anti-Soviet campaign. At its April session, the International Olympic Committee admitted the position of the National Olympic Committee of the Soviet Union as well-founded. The authorities of the United States, however, continue their crude interference in matters that fall exclusively within the province of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, says the statement.

CHINESE CULTURAL DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD021700 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] A Chinese cultural delegation, headed by the president of the society formed to foster foreign relations, has arrived in Budapest. The delegation, which previously paid visits to Poland and the GDR, was invited by the International Cultural Institute.

STATE SECRETARY ON INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE

AU031550 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Apr 84 p 5

[Interview given by Bela Rabi, state secretary for industry, to Andras Tabori, entitled "Discussion With Industrial State Secretary Bela Rabi; Structural Changes"; date and place not given; first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] The reason we are publishing this interview exactly as we greet the first of May deserves some explanation. It is hardly alien to the world of thoughts of the working class to speak about the sum achievements of the workers' activity -- in other words about the situation of industry and the answers to challenges. This is also justified for the reason that it will thus most likely become absolutely clear that the working class bears a determining responsibility for the nation's completeness, and industry bears responsibility for the entire people's economy. In this work room, or to put it more precisely, in the workshop of industrial management, this responsibility -- symbolically speaking -- becomes a comprehensive industrial policy, clearly formulated goals, and the concentrated conception of everyday tasks. This time, I am asking Bela Rabi, state secretary for industry, for details about just one subject -- though presumably the most important one: about the answers now being formulated by industrial management to the structural questions raised by the times and by circumstances.

Tabori: Allow me to ask you first of all: Let us try to define the concept of the industrial structure, which is by no means simple. This much, in any case, is clear -- that the structure of our industry developed in the circumstances of an entirely different era -- that of cheap materials and energy, and the condition of almost unlimited marketability. How can the branch and product structure of our industry be characterized under the radically changed domestic and world economic circumstances?

Rabi: As far as the historical precedents are concerned, we must regard as natural the fact that each period influences the industrial structure according to its own domestic and foreign economic needs, and in the course of epoch-making processes, we can rely only on thus transmitted precedents. I can mention the Central Committee's decision of July last year, which analyzed in detail the achievements and influence of the industrial development in the second half of the last century, then of the situation created with the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and of the socialist industrialization. It is natural that our industry today contains these precedents, some of them being exceeded and others being maintained; we must bear this in mind in the course of the development and modernization of the structure.

I can agree with your question: The structure is indeed not a simple concept, it is therefore worth examining and interpreting. First of all, it is important to delimit the branch, technology, and product structure of industry. As far as the branch structure is concerned, it is the historical achievement of socialist industrialization that it is identical to that of the capitalist countries at a similar stage of development, or in certain respects, even to more developed capitalist countries. To illustrate it with several facts: of the industrial production, not counting the food industry and the building materials industry, according to 1983 data, the share of the engineering industry was 29.6 percent; the chemical industry -- 25.7 percent; light industry -- 16.6 percent, metallurgy -- 10.7 percent, and the mining industry -- 8.4 percent. These quotas show that the branch structure is basically favorable even if the share of the chemical industry is somewhat larger, and of the engineering industry is somewhat smaller than the international average.

After all, the branch structure as developed in industry offers wide possibilities for the implementation of our development goals, and therefore we do not plan any substantial modification of it.

This can by no means be said about the technological structure. We are working with a whole range of production procedures, the material and energy need of which far exceed the international level. The third-mentioned product structure is equivalent to the products' market capability, level, and the efficiency of their manufacture. In this, there is need for huge changes. The reorganization of the product structure, the increase of the number of competitive products within the main product groups, based on flexibility in adjusting to the market, are unavoidable enterprise tasks.

Vital Industrial Question

Tabori: Speaking about technological structure, you referred to the material and energy requirement. Do you agree if I regard this problem -- to borrow the fashionable public concept -- as the vital question of our industry?

Rabi: Undoubtedly, all the more so because the specific material consumption of the people's economy -- including industry - is high too, measured on an international scale. That is so even if I must add immediately that, under the influence of the price and income regulations in effect since 1980, the favorable tendencies have begun. It is worth noticing that spreading change of concept which regards material conservation as the key element of the economy. The fact that the material consumption rate of industry has decreased in the last years is due to the above and to the central program for material management.

However, these are only initial results. This is shown, among other things, by analyses that show that the increase of material costs, calculated at current prices, somewhat exceed the increase of production as a whole. This calls for attention even though we know that specific material costs are greatly influenced by the dynamic changes of prices. An examination of material costs also indicates that there is a close connection between the energy intensiveness of industrial branches and the extent of changes in material usage on the whole. Reviewing the processes between 1975 and 1980, it emerges that material costs increased more than average in branches in which energy is used as a basic material, or is used on a mass scale in the production process. Such branches are, for instance, the chemical industry, the electric power industry, and metallurgy,

New endeavors and changes deserve attention in industry's branches and subbranches. I will, only by way of intimation, note a few such shifts, in close connection, of course, with structural motion. In mining, for instance, there has been a reduction in specific material costs as a result of a modification in production conditions and an improvement in the level of mechanization. In aluminum smelting, the amount of bauxite and caustic soda used for producing 1 ton of alum oxide has been reduced. The fact that the communications and vacuum technological industry, whose specific material intensiveness is relatively low, has increased its share in the machine industry, while the metal mass commodity, electric machinery, and instrument industries, which use a great deal of materials, have decreased theirs has produced a favorable effect. Although the chemical industry has greatly increased its material usage in terms of value -- because of an explosive increase of the price of hydrocarbons for the most part -- its material intensiveness calculated at comparable prices has improved in the last analysis. Favorable changes began in 1981 and continued in 1982 in light industry as well.

A Threefold Grouping

Tabori: Making a deliberate and planned selection among possibilities constitutes a primary prerequisite for shaping the future of both industry and the nation, and for shaping strategy. For that reason, great interest has been elicited by the concept outlined at a conference of industrial leaders, which specifies, in a selective manner, breakthrough zones [attoresi savok], the group of tractive products [huzotermekek], and the directions of retro-development [visszafejlesztes]. What, in fact, do these three categories mean?

Rabi: Developing everything, progressing right across the board in industry would be a futile undertaking, and not only because the means for doing so are lacking. Even in principle, this would be tantamount to making the given structure rigid, which is inconceivable amid the dynamic changes of our era. The three categories actually mean that, having examined a whole number of factors -- demand, potential development capability, effectiveness, and so forth, -- we have arranged products and technologies in groups.

As far as the first breakthrough zones are concerned, what is, in fact involved, is a careful consideration and exploitation with lasting effect of the advantages we possess for one reason or another in respect of certain products, technologies, and production system. Such advantage could be due, for instance, to our natural endowments, production standard, or vocational expertise. By way of illustration, without going into detail, I will mention the production of road vehicles and the group of agricultural machines, which fall within the province of the engineering industry, as well as vacuum technology, which produces 6 percent of the world's incandescent bulb production and also has a considerable machine-producing capacity; the medical-technological instruments representing outstanding intellectual values; from the sphere of the chemical industry, the production of pharmaceuticals; and, from light industry, the production of synthetic leather. Our national industry of aluminum production should also definitely be classified in the breakthrough zone, and it should be listed here not only because of our natural asset of primary significance, bauxite, but also because of the fact that it has accumulated a body of technical-economical knowledge that enabled it to work out a successful industrial strategy even amid the world economic crisis.

The group of so-called tractive products also present long-term economic advantages, although not to the above extent, and we must exploit these through a deliberate economic policy. One of the reasons this is important is that the products in this category favorably affect -- with a tractile force -- the standard, the production sophistication, and efficiency of the whole of industry, or entire branches. To note a few examples again: one can list here NC [digitally controlled] and CNC [abbreviation as published] machine tools; a whole range of energy engineering products; telephone exchanges and microwave transmission systems in communications technology; and the clothing and furniture industries in light industry. One could of course continue to cite examples at length.

To come to the end of the train of thoughts on the three categories: Retro-development hardly requires any justification today. Although agreement in principle has developed previously on this issue, we found it difficult, without doubt, to advance in practice. Still, no matter now difficult such decisions are, development and retro-development are inseparable from each other -- as we know -- in nature just as in the economy. Producing less sought-after, old-fashioned, and deficit-making products constitutes a waste of public assets and is harmful also because it takes away resources from the products of the breakthrough zones and tractive groups that can be developed more dynamically.

Prerequisites for Development

Tabori: One of the reasons that this is such a great problem is the fact that laying the material foundations for the policy of development, with particular regard to the processing industry, is an open question. Considering that our resources are greatly tied down by material and energy production, how is it possible to concentrate development resources on the breakthrough zones and tractive products?

Rabi: No matter how understandable the reason for the question is -- the paucity of development resources -- I must contest the manner of approach that considers basic material production and the development of the processing industry on the basis of the delimitation of "either this or that." I am convinced that a combinative [kombnativ] development is needed that strives to lay the foundations for a higher degree of processing through a suitable proportion of interconnections and reciprocal effects.

Tabori: Nevertheless, the paucity of resources compels one to decide: What should we invest in and in what proportion?...

Rabi: Of course, and therefore, in the production of basic materials, we are striving primarily to satisfy the requirements of the domestic market and to satisfy requirements for exports only in exceptionally advantageous cases, while, in energy production, the safe satisfaction of requirements and specific energy reduction are equally important goals. We also take into account in the processing industry -- in addition to a selective development of resources, of course -- such means of minimization as improving the exploitation of resources, reducing specific resource intensiveness, preparing investments better, and so forth.

In development policy, investments in machinery of a complementary nature that flexibly prompt adaptation to the market, primarily the foreign market, and rapidly amortize will come to the fore, and also additional automation can produce results in many places. Necessarily, those developments will be given priority that can improve the effectiveness of industry as a whole. One could list among them, for instance, modern equipment for energy production and distribution, biotechnological devices, microelectronics, and computer technology. Of course, we take into account also developments that have an effect, beyond the "boundaries" of industry, on the people's economy as a whole and that, at the same time, have an effect in turn on the productive capacity of industry, as, for instance, in the foodstuff economy, transportation, health care, communications, and so forth. Speaking of development resources, I may add that it will remain our interest to let in foreign capital, primarily to avail ourselves of World Bank credits.

Building Upon Interest

Tabori: Having discussed the strategic objectives of industry and developments aimed at their realization, it could be worth continuing the discussion by speaking of the fact that, when all is said and done, we are facing a paucity of all factors of production. We have no alternative than to release domestic reserves and energies, including capital allocation and manpower regrouping methods.

Rabi: This train of thoughts leads from the processes on the level of the people's economy to the sphere of the microeconomy, the sphere of enterprise management, since the allocation of capital and the regrouping of the labor force must be based on enterprise's interest. As for the movement of capital, this has, in fact, been discussed with references to retro-development, since this is an element of decisive importance for the regrouping of resources.

Of course, industrial macromanagement has ideas on this, as well as in determining the social-economic processes of the movement of manpower, and it does intend to influence this movement, which is based -- I repeat -- primarily on enterprise decisions. Also in this respect, there can only be the one governing [rendezo] principle -- that reserves and energies should truly be released for a modernization of technology and the product structure and for an improvement of the effectiveness and competitiveness of production.

Tabori: Through what system of means can industrial macromanagement influence all this?

Rabi: We have influenced and will continue to encourage in the future, too, the already outlined structural reorganization and of course, the connected movements of means and the labor force, through the extensive development of competitive production branches and central development programs. Last year we finished the central development programs of the aluminum industry and petrochemical industry, which were implemented in the course of several medium-term plan periods, and we have been working since 1981 on the central development program of the production of pharmaceuticals, insecticides, and related intermediate goods, as well as of electronic spare parts and components. An important means of our structural influence is the central support for research and development, which we apply selectively, in accordance with our industrial development goals. A relatively new element of the store of means are those economic-social programs that concentrate the efforts for certain goals of determining importance -- such as, for instance, energy rationalization, as well as the developing program of energy-saving technology and products.

If we speak about the labor force mobilization, I can refer to an entire range of central measures and regulations, too, that have contributed in the last years to easing the rigidity of employment, and to at least the initial achievement of rational mobility. It is well-known that it is already possible today to regroup personnel originating from the closing down of low efficiency working areas into other enterprises, and the necessary support for retraining is available.

Increasing System of Means

Tabori: What possibilities does the further development of the economic macromanagement offer for the exploitation of the internal sources and economic resources? What does the industrial leadership expect from these changes?

Rabi: In conclusion I can say that the further development of economic macromanagement offers a system of means for the implementation of our structural goals that enriches our possibilities of industrial development not only with already tested, but also with new elements. Allow me to refer to the communique on the Central Committee meeting of 17 April, from which appears that the goals of the further development clearly reflect those trends that are also determining conditions of the industry's structural reorganization. "Technical progress must be accelerated, specific energy and material consumption must be reduced, and labor force management must be rationalized.... Steps must be taken to mobilize the collectives and individuals, and releasing considerable energies, contribute to the improvement of economic efficiency," the communique reads.

The quotation was meant only to illustrate that we are referring to development zones that interest the country and the people's economy -- the very things about which, in fact, we have been talking.

From the point of view of practice this means: The further development of the economic macromanagement system more clearly shows the state of the market, promotes the more economic utilization of resources, leads to an improvement in efficiency through a more forceful differentiation, and strengthens the interest of the enterprises and workers in improving profitability.

It is our conviction that the changes in the planning, regulation, and institution system will contribute to the fact that enterprises, managing more successfully and more efficiently, and offering more to the community, will have at their disposal an income higher than average.

Tabori: Thank you for the discussion.

ENTERPRISE WORK COLLECTIVES INVESTIGATED

LD081732 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Budapest people's controllers propose that by using the enterprise economic work collectives' experience a system of incentives can be developed, on the basis of which entrepreneurial eagerness could also prevail during full-time working hours. People's controllers have investigated 800 enterprise economic work collectives and have arrived at the conclusion that these organizations are alleviating the enterprises' labor shortage problems, improving the security of production, and making it possible to bring the enterprises' interests and those of the working people closer. At the same time the economic work collectives' mitigating tensions in production diverts attention from exploring local resources, which hinders the modernization of enterprise structure, and this is an unfavorable phenomenon.

SARLOS VISITS SCHOOLS IN BEKES COUNTY 4-5 MAY

LD042322 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Istvan Sarlos, MSZMP Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers has paid a 2-day visit to Bekes County. Yesterday the first secretary of the county party committee briefed him about the county's life, including cultural work. Afterwards Istvan Sarlos called at the No 611 Industrial Skilled Worker Training Institute of Bekescsaba, as well as the vocational secondary school and the central district kindergarten. In the evening, at Jokai Theater, he watched a performance of the play "The Shadow" by Yevgeniy Shvarts.

The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers today called at the Bekes Auxiliary School and Educational Home, and finally, in Bekescsaba, at a teachers' aktiv held in the party educational directorate, he gave a lecture about educational policy issues.

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH BULGARIA -- Budapest, April 28 (MTI) -- Deputy Minister of Industry Zoltan Koteles, who held talks on Hungarian-Bulgarian cooperation in electronics, returned from Sofia Saturday. The Hungarian minister met Ognyan Doynov, member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of mechanical engineering and electronics, and Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 28 Apr 84 LD]

USSR OLYMPIC DECISION; PPR PARTICIPATION VIEWED

LD082114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The National Olympic Committee of the Soviet Union adopted an important decision today. Here is our Moscow correspondent on this subject:

This is Zdzislaw Stankiewicz, from Moscow: A report about a session of the Soviet Olympic Committee has been received here tonight. The committee unanimously adopted a decision on the nonparticipation of Soviet athletes in the summer Olympic games in Los Angeles. The statement of the Soviet Olympic Committee says that the U.S. authorities, ignoring the decisions of the International Olympic Committee, are interfering in a brutal manner in the competence of the Organizational Committee of the Olympic games in Los Angeles.

It is well known that from the first days of preparations for the Olympic games, the U.S. Administration adopted a course of exploiting the games for their political aims. Chauvinist moods are being sown and anti-Soviet hysteria is being organized in the United States. Taking advantage of the authorities' leniency, various clearly extremist organizations and groups, which are openly striving to make the visit and participation in the games impossible for Soviet sportsmen, are increasing their activities. Political demonstrations hostile to the Soviet Union are being prepared. Unambiguous threats of physical force are being issued against the Soviet Olympic Committee, Soviet athletes and officials. Leaders of anti-Soviet and antisocialist organizations are being received by representatives of the U.S. Government. Their activities are being broadly advertised by the mass media. In order to justify the campaign, the authorities and organizers of the games are constantly referring to various legal acts. Recently, the statement says, Washington has assured us of its readiness to observe the principles of the Olympic Charter. Practical activities by the U.S. side, however, prove that they have no intention of guaranteeing the safety of Soviet athletes, of respecting their rights and human dignity and creating normal conditions for holding the games.

The U.S. authorities' attitude toward the Olympic Charter, which shows no respect, is a brutal trampling on the ideals and traditions of the Olympic movement. They are openly striving to undermine it. This line, which was clearly obvious before, is being continued.

Under these conditions the Soviet Olympic Committee was forced to issue a statement that the participation of Soviet sportsmen in the 23d Olympic Games in Los Angeles is impossible. A different decision would be tantamount to approving the anti-Olympic activities of the U.S. authorities and the organizers of the games, the statement of the Soviet Olympic Committee says.

[Announcer] In connection with that report by Zdzislaw Stankiewicz, here is a report by PAP:

The 1984 Olympics have become an element in President Reagan's preelection campaign. On American television and in the press, the games are being presented as a demonstration of the strength of the United States. No wonder, then, that political goals have become more important than sporting ones in this case, regardless of the threats (?and) possible unfavorable effects for the sportsmen of many countries, including Poland. The situation that has arisen in the United States around the Olympic games, created by the Reagan administration, puts a question mark over the issue of the Polish team's participation in the Los Angeles Olympics.

U.S. FAILURE TO OBSERVE OLYMPIC TRADITION

Olympic Charter Ignored

LD081849 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] In an editorial commentary reflecting the views of the Government of the United States, the Voice of America radio station terms the Yalta conference decisions an artificial division of Europe and says the United States has never acknowledged its legality. In its commentary, the Voice of America recalls the statements by U.S. Vice President George Bush in Vienna last year. At that time, the U.S. vice president downgraded the Yalta decisions. As is known, these decisions served as the basis for the return of Poland's northern and western territories to the motherland.

The statements by the Voice of America furnish yet further proof -- among unfortunately many such proofs -- of the anti-Polish policy of the U.S. Government, a policy which affects all areas of social and economic life. A list of these acts is contained in the White Book published in Poland recently. The newest manifestations of this campaign is the fact that it has now been extended to what seems to be a field far removed from politics -- the area of sports.

The atmosphere created by the American mass media around the participation of Poland's national team at the Los Angeles Olympics is witness to this. Alarming signals have been reaching us from Los Angeles for a long time. The organizers of the 1984 summer Olympics have been trying since the moment they obtained the right to organize the games, to make use of this event for their own political purposes. For 2 years, since they received the right to organize the games, the U.S. authorities have failed to issue official guarantees that the contest would be conducted in accordance with the Olympic Charter. Likewise, when Ronald Reagan's administration acting under the pressure of world sport opinion subsequently did issue guarantees of this kind, the principal provisions of the Olympic Charter failed to be observed and continue to not be observed. Many organizations have sprung up in Los Angeles; their activities are directed against participation in the games by sportsmen from the socialist states. Under the patronage of the authorities, right-wing anticommunist organizations stepped up their activities. The U.S. special services are becoming more and more active.

Therefore, it is not surprising that in a situation such as this that many national Olympic committees lodged protests against nonobservance by the American side of the basic principles of the Olympic Charter. As is known, the Polish Olympic Committee also joined these protests.

Visits by Polish sports teams at the pre-Olympic contests in Los Angeles showed that the organizers failed to execute many of their duties; that they did not ensure appropriate conditions for the sportsmen for their settling-in period and for the duration of their stay; and, above all, for their safety during the games. We know what this means in an atmosphere of an anti-Polish campaign.

Since the very beginning, world sports opinion has been alarmed by reports from Los Angeles. Representatives of international sports organizations, national Olympic committees, sportsmen, activists, and journalists made their views known on this. Much attention was also devoted to these issues at the Congress of International Sports Press which ended in Paris recently. Against the background of the looming threat, the congress issued an appeal to the effect that the Olympic games should serve the cause of peace, in accordance with Olympic traditions.

U.S. 'Commercialization'

LD081945 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, we have listened to the communique concerning Olympic matters relayed earlier in the bulletin with great interest and concern. I would like to listen to correspondence from Paris that directly refers to these matters:

[Begin recording of unidentified correspondent] Today almost all Paris dailies commented with distaste on the problems of the Olympic torch, the transport of which has been commercialized for the first time. The French press is in full solidarity with the stance of the Greek authorities, even more so since the representatives of the Organizational Committee from Los Angeles who are so concerned with finances have ignored the World Congress of Sport Press, which came to an end in Paris the day before yesterday [6 May]. The freedom of action in the United States that will be given to organizations that are ready to torpedo the games and pester athletes from the East has also been written of. [end recording]

Ladies and gentlemen, in referring to this correspondent, I would like to convey to you a few words of commentary, which actually should not be called a commentary:

For many months we have been broadcasting extraordinarly objective reports on preparations for the Olympic games in Los Angeles to you in our sport reports in television bulletins and numerous current affairs and informative magazines. We have been happy to watch progress in the construction of sports objects. We have stressed all elements that in our understanding could have served the games' effective and correct course. We have been reporting the preparations of the athletes from all over the world. We have been stressing the ambitious stance of the sportsmen of the host's team, as well. We have been trying to ensure that every piece of our information should serve one cause: the development of the most important idea; the cause of its lasting; the cause of Pierre de Coubertin, who dreamed of the Olympic games as a meeting of sportsmen in an atmosphere that would be truly peaceful and sportslike.

This has been the case for many months. However, for a couple of months, a few recent weeks in particular, agencies from all over the world have started to almost incessantly broadcast reports that pushed the athletes' preparations for the Olympic games in Los Angeles onto a less important level. Local papers in the Olympic city have started to publish slogans urging that athletes form socialist countries not be let in. A number of organizations have been set up -- and this has just been confirmed by the correspondence from Paris -- that aim at spoiling the atmosphere. The possibility of even terrorist acts has not been excluded, either. Funds for propaganda have been collected, including those aimed against the Polish team's participation.

In this context, the issue of the commercialization of the Olympic games seems insignificant, but it is sad and depressing.

I am speaking here about extremely high prices of hotels, and the Olympic torch's journey into trade activities in which no holds are barred. Thus, protests have started, protests coming from national committees of the Olympic games, including the Polish Olympic Committee, and representatives of athletes from all continents, as they have realized that, for the first time in the history of the modern Olympic games, the Olympic games in Los Angeles are to have a content that will not have much in common with sports. Recently the Greeks protested, defining the commercialization of the Olympic torch -- in the words of the mayor of Athens -- as the greatest conceivable disgrace. So the organizers in Los Angeles have taken on themselves a great responsibility before athletes all over the world and representatives of all continents.

Ladies and gentlemen, please do not be surprised that I am truly shocked and outraged, for, as I said in the beginning, we have been trying -- and we still are -- to objectively stress all that serves the Olympic idea, but precisely because of this, we felt it our duty to convey these reports, which not only arouse concern but also place the longevity of the great beautiful Olympic idea under a question mark. To you all, thank you.

Exploitation for Political Ends

LD090832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 9 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Sports affairs take up much space in today's papers. Papers are publishing the Soviet National Olympic Committee's statement which says that Soviet sportsmen will not take part in the forthcoming games in Los Angeles.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY devotes its commentary to this matter, pointing to the fact that the United States is exploiting the noble idea of sports competition for political ends. Despite the fact that the policy pursued thus far toward Poland has not been effective, writes ZYCIE WARSZAWY, and despite the objections that this policy gives rise to, no changes can be discerned in the orientation of the American political and propaganda machine as far as Polish affairs are concerned. Even a sports forum such as the Olympics would, the daily says, in the plans of various centers, groups, and personalities have provided an occasion for anti-Polish actions against our sportsmen and country alike.

Reports are constantly coming in from Los Angeles about attempts to organize propaganda actions whose aim is not to unite but to divide. The paper emphasizes that one cannot regard these facts as isolated; one must see them as part of a conscious action that is taking place in many fields, an action that makes the statement contained in the introduction to the White Book published recently a justified one. This is what this statement says: Polish-American relations are currently bad.

Strive to Destroy Exchanges

LD090906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 9 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU contains Zygmunt Broniarek's article headlined "The forms and substance of U.S. anti-Polish policy." In its anti-Polish crusade, the author writes the United States is constantly finding new areas in which to launch its attacks. The latest statements by President Reagan amounting to yet another attempt to interfere in our state's internal affairs bear witness to this. The propaganda campaign connected with the celebrations of the 1 May and 3 May holidays, waged in order to sow disorder in Poland and to create a false picture of Poland abroad, also bears witness to this.

Among the instruments of policy pursued by the current U.S. Administration, Zygmunt Broniarek writes, one can also find an instrument which in most general terms can be defined as making political use of the Los Angeles Olympics against the socialist countries, including Poland. Not without the participation of the state and federal authorities, whole campaigns are mounted in California whose goal was and remains to impede these countries' participation in the games. This totally contradicts the Olympic spirit, the Olympic Charter, and time honored customs with regard to the games.

Those who are doing this are assuming particular responsibility since they strive to destroy an extradordinarily important means whereby an atmosphere of relaxation is created between countries with different political and social systems. That is to say, they strive to destroy sports exchanges.

PZPR POLITBURO APPROVES RESULTS OF MOSCOW TALKS

LD081757 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] At today's meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, reported on his talks with Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the results of the working visit to the Soviet Union and the way the visit went. The Politburo fully approved the results of the talks. They confirmed the unity of views and the mutual understanding in all matters which were discussed and passed in a warm friendly atmosphere.

The meeting noted the great significance of the visit to the important expansion and broadening of mutually beneficial economic, scientific, and technological cooperation, and the permanence of the course directing our economy toward close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries was stressed. It was recognized as an event of great significance that during the visit a document was signed for the "Long-Term Program of the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation Between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR up to Year 2000." This program is vitally important for Poland and corresponds with the line adopted at the Ninth PZPR Congress, which was later confirmed by the National Conference of PZPR Delegates. Particular emphasis was given to the economic assistance given to us by the Soviet Union, including extra supplies of certain raw materials and goods in 1984.

The Politburo confirmed the evaluation expressed during the talks in Moscow that the current dangerous international situation is caused by the policy of armaments and confrontation by most aggressive forces, particularly those of American imperialism. The Politburo highly evaluated the significance of the peaceful program for improving the international situation recently presented by Konstantin Chernenko. The will to consistently conduct a joint peaceful policy was confirmed. Conclusions and recommendations aiming at implementing the decisions of the visit were adopted.

The Politburo examined a report on the quality of production. It was noted that there is a need for decisive improvement in the quality of goods. Relevant directions of activity were drawn up.

JARUZELSKI VISIT, PPR-USSR RELATIONS ASSESSED

AU081002 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 5/6 May 84 p 3

[Andrzej Fryszkiewicz commentary: "A Supreme Test"]

[Text] The most genuine test of friendship is time. The Polish-Soviet alliance, which we describe with full conviction today as incontestable and which was born during a time when joint blood was being spilled on the battlefields, has been proving itself for 40 years. Many considerations have determined its significance, but the chief one is the ideological foundations on which the edifice of Polish-Soviet relations stands. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, recalled this on the first day of his working visit to the USSR, where he was invited by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

Every day of our century confirms the importance and universal significance of the Leninist peace philosophy is a basis for the Soviet Union's foreign and defense policy, said Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski during the ceremony at which he was awarded the Order of Lenin, the highest state award of the Soviet Union. The very status of the visit, which is an important event not only for Polish-Soviet relations themselves but for the status of these relations in the international forum, stresses the current meaning, vitality, and strength of the friendship, alliance, and cooperation between both fraternal countries.

The first dispatches from the world press agencies also confirm the obvious truth that the internationalist ties joining us, equal partnership, and joint achievements in socialist construction are not only functioning in bilateral relations, but are also and above all marking our country's position in Europe and the world. Joined for better and for worse, as is the case with true friends, we have not been let down by our ally in the slightest. On the contrary, it has been proved many times in practice that one recognizes one's real friends in time of need.

Both the welcome given to our party and state leader in the Soviet capital and the warm and fruitful talk held with representatives of the supreme USSR party and state authorities headed by Konstantin Chernenko have strengthened the conviction that the visit, occurring on the eve of the 39th anniversary of the victory over fascism and in the year of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland, is opening up new horizons of cooperation between our countries, will serve to enhance the friendship joining us, and will also confirm the inseparable alliance we have created during the implementation of socialist ideas in the name of peace, the supreme human value.

Openness, mutual trust, and joint activity are also a condition for sincere and permanent friendship. So that these may develop the right way, a systematic exchange of experiences and the joint planning of strategy in the ideological and economic spheres are essential in our fraternal relations. Mutual visits by the party and state leaders of the socialist countries serve this very purpose. That has also been the purpose of the working meeting in the Kremlin, during which CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko informed the Polish guests about the performance of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and by subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski presented to the Soviet hosts an account of our country's achievements, especially those of the PZPR, the country's leading force, while following the road to socialist construction and development since the ninth congress and the National Conference of PZPR Delegates

It is significant that the multitude of dispatches sent by practically every important press agency in the world leaves no doubt as to the fact that this visit opens up a new stage in Polish-Soviet relations and that the sincere talks between both party leaders, during which the most important international issues were discussed, as well as subjects concerning PPR-USSR relations, will introduce new features to the process of resolving problems and shaping relations in the spirit of international security, peaceful detente, and cooperation. Hence the huge world interest in the visit.

The "Long-Term Program for Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and PPR up to the Year 2000," which was signed in the Great Kremlin Palace testifies to the widened prospects for the Polish-Soviet alliance. The signing of various kinds of agreements and similar documents is often encountered in modern international relations. The one signed on 4 May in the Kremlin is of special significance because it has been brought about by 40 years of tested, incontestable, mutually favorable, and sincere friendship.

It also guarantees that we, joined by a common ideology and creativity, will not only implement the program's contents together, but will enrich the program with new values as the needs of the day require. For such are the laws that govern our friendship and partnership, and centered on this friendship and partnership is the visit, which has attracted the world's attention and is giving the Polish-Soviet alliance new stimuli and an increasingly better shape.

POLAND CAUGHT IN TIGHTER SOVIET EMBRACE

PM081230 Paris LE FIGARO in French 7 May 84 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Chernenko Gives Jaruzelski the Go-Ahead"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Seen from Warsaw, General Jaruzelski's visit to Moscow was a great success that made it possible both to find an area of agreement on the line to be followed in Poland and to confirm the general's own authority. Mr Chernenko accepted an invitation to make an official visit to Poland soon.

So, what are the results obtained on these two essential points?

1 -- Acceptance of a compromise on Polish policy: Of course, Mr Chernenko may feel some reservations about the Polish military government or the moderate policy followed by the general, and he may hope for a firmer approach at ideological level, but actually he has very little room to maneuver because his main wish is that, "order should reign in Warsaw," and he understands the need to pay a price for that.

However, it should be noted that the Polish-Soviet joint communique talks of "identical views" only on the subject of international problems. On other matters the two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries, and the atmosphere was one "of complete mutual understanding on all matters of bilateral Polish-Soviet relations," which, in communist jargon, simply means that they understood why they had differing views. An agreement was certainly reached on long-term trade, and this heralds the direction which discussions at the forthcoming CEMA meeting will take.

No Alternative

However, everybody knows that the importance of such an agreement, which is primarily political, should not be exaggerated. The Poles are well aware that their only chance of overcoming the crisis is to normalize their economic relations with the West and not with Moscow, and moreover, that periods of increased integration within CEMA have always been times of economic stagnation and a widening technological "gap" for this country.

At all events, the Soviets admitted, after the visit, that there is no alternative to Gen Jaruzelski's moderate policy. The effort to achieve a degree of detente with opinion, the church, and the West will therefore be continued. It is thought that a compromise would consist of approving the "line of struggle and accord" dear to the general, but provided there is henceforth both more struggle and more accord. In particular, the Soviets stressed the need for an "ideological rearmament," for instance, with regard to the intellectuals and young people. This, and harsher measures against dissident priests, might shortly counterbalance the conclusion of a modus vivendi with the church.

Miscalculation

2 -- Strengthening Gen Jaruzelski's personal position:

The CPSU general secretary gave, urbi et orbi, his approval to the Polish leader. "Comrade Jaruzelski, we greatly appreciate your activity to defend and strengthen the achievements of socialism in People's Poland," he told him, for instance, when decorating him with the Order of Lenin. This should have a considerable effect on the domestic scene. The "hardliners" may now realize that they have lost the battle and that Moscow supports the general willingly or unwillingly. The latter should therefore have a freer hand to act.

Thus, Poland is caught a little tighter in the Soviet embrace. It is clear that the policy pursued by the Western countries is a major contributing factor. The economic sanctions and the severing of dialogue have inexorably pushed the Polish leaders into Moscow's arms and strengthened Soviet rule here. That was probably not the aim. However, this course is being pursued, as was shown by the Quai d'Orsay spokesman's recent statement when he welcomed the "disturbances" which took place in Poland on 1 May, probably on the basis of erroneous reports.

Under these conditions, it is very diffuclt for the Polish leaders to keep as much room to maneuver with regard to big brother in the East as they would like. However, they want to be open to all. Mr Ceaucescu will visit Warsaw shortly, and he will be followed -- a more significant fact -- by the North Korean leader, in other words Beijing's closest ally. Moreover, a trade agreement has just been signed with a Chinese delegation, 2 weeks ago.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS

LD090350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, sent on behalf of the Central Committee of the PZPR, the Council of State, and the government a telegram with cordial congratulations and best wishes and friendly greetings to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and president of the CSSR, and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government.

SD PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES POLITICAL SITUATION

LD082237 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The current political situation in Poland has been discussed by the SD Central Committee Presidium. It was stressed that Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to the Soviet Union, which confirmed the friendly bonds linking the two peoples and states, has great significance for the further development of Poland. Assessing the course of the May Day holiday and the Democratic Party's Day on 3 May, it was stated that the efficient and serious course of the ceremonies and also their mass character has a particularly important internal and international implication. The Presidium also discussed matters connected with the SD's participation in the people's council election campaign.

ROMANIK ON PARTY, GOVERNMENT DIFFICULTIES

AU081317 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 25 Apr 84 pp 3-4

[Interview given by Jerzy Romanik, PZPR Politiburo member and miner in Siemianowice Coalmine in Katowice Voivodship, to Andrzej Wisniewski: "Thinking Realistically"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Wisniewski: May Day, which is primarily a workers festival, will be celebrated in a few day's time. Let us therefore talk about the workers of the present time.

Let us therefore talk about the workers of the present time. How have the workers received the results of the National Conference of PZPR Delegates? I would like the answer to this question to be more profound than an answer based on first impressions. Are workers capable of more profound reflections after a period of stormy emotions?

Romanik: I do not think that the results of that conference have been fully "digested" yet. As you know, the conference adopted some important documents and produced extensive materials. We need time to propagate and discuss them in the party and among the people. We can say, however, that the conference came up to workers' expectations, especially because of its atmosphere and frank discussions. The Politburo report and an overwhelming majority of delegates' statements presented the country's situation as it really is and viewed it with great criticism and concern.

Unfortunately, there are still people who refuse to comprehend that no one will help us, that we must help ourselves. Many people continue to stay on the sidelines as passive onlookers or as kibitzers. That is why we continue to waste invaluable time while in the grip of a crisis. Some people in the West, who are very generous in giving us "good" counsel, are trying to "keep in good spirits" our extremists, kibitzers, and undecided elements.

We have begun to reform the economy and other sectors of life, but the problem is that people's commitment is still inadequate. Many continue to think that everything will get done by itself. That kind of wishful thinking is so deeply rooted in people's consciousness that it can drive one into desperation. Saying this, I do not intend to "slave-drive" people to work well. The simple thing is that reality is such that we must all roll up their sleeves and get down to work.

Wisniewski: It is obvious that not even brutal reality will induce some people to be more active. Perhaps the problem is more complicated than we think it is. How do you appraise the present state of workers' consciousness?

Romanik: Let me recall that the entire workers class has been equal to its role at dramatic moments. Let us not forget the workers' protest in August 1980 and the fact that their great common sense was victorious in the period following 13 December 1981. They did not take to the streets, despite the unceasing appeals of our domestic extremists and alien forces and despite the tragic nature of the situation. The calls for a boycott also misfired. The workers class demonstated its great maturity, even though it is mostly made up of first generation workers. All evaluations must be based on that truth.

My meetings with the work forces in many plants have clearly shown that demagogy is ending and that workers' thinking is more and more realistic. If they criticize anything, then their criticism as a rule refers to specific issues, and if they take the floor, they generally discuss important matters and try to propose something positive.

Not everyone finds it easy to think realistically. It is difficult to switch over to normal activity following such severe experiences. That is why, although workers certainly do not behave like onlookers, some of them show some reservations to various measures -- especially older people, who have experienced many hardships, are reserved.

Thinking realistically is also made difficult by the fact that our people, especially young people, continue to approach life in a consumerist way. I do not want to accuse young people of anything, but the fact is that they criticize much and do very little.

I realize that young people are always very emotional in their approach to various situations. We should remember that we have been fed great illusions and have become convinced that it is enough to want something to happen for it to happen. That is why the impact of reality has been more than painful. In their confrontation with reality young people have suddenly realized or perhaps they have been talked into realizing that they are a lost generation.

It goes without saying that errors and shortcomings should be criticized, but we should also realize that our weaknesses represent reserves to be tapped. We are in fact a community which has great prospects in front of it. We have no reason to be completely frustrated, despite the crisis. Let us not be persuaded that we will be unable to overcome our crisis or that socialism is incapable of reforming itself. Those who want to deprive us of the future proclaim such theories. It is extremely important for young people to understand this truth.

Wisniewski: How does one make this easier for them? What should the party do in that connection? The party has the duty to cultivate the consciousness of young people and all people.

Romanik: Young people are what we have trained them to be. In the seventies we promised them a future that required only that they just sit tight and wait. We told them that everything would be done by iself. We did not tell them that it is necessary to work for the future. In a way we lost the ability to comprehend certain basic truths at that time. We got used to viewing socialism in an idealistic way as if we were given advance guarantees that there can be no problems under socialism. Let us therefore not be surprised that most young people and many workers know very little about socialism. I regret to say that this is true. However, at the present moment people and especially workers are showing an obvious desire for a talk about the ideals and reality of socialism. Workers are beginning to demand explanations about ideological matters and about differences in social systems. They want to comprehend those issues more effectively. they are beginning to realize that ideals which are not implemented in practice are just illusions, and are beginning to ask where we are heading. I think that the ideological declarations adopted by the National Conference of PZPR Delegates can play an important role in that regard. The party must promote a very important discussion about that declaration with the people, young people, and workers. Such a discussion is all the more important since ideological work within the party has been very poor so far.

Wisniewski: The workers character of the party is measured by its ability to represent workers' interests. As a worker and a member of the party leadership you know very well what workers expect and how their expectations can be met. What opportunities are there to meet those expectations?

Romanik: The worst thing we could do would be to meet some expectations and to ignore others, because ignored expectations would sooner or later hit us in the face. It is better to take small steps, about which Comrade Jaruzelski speaks so often. At times it is better to take one step back in order to forge ahead with greater certainty. These steps may be very small, but they are our steps and therefore made on sure ground. My Politburo membership of over 36 months has given me great experience in that regard. At first I thought it sufficient to wish for something and then everything would be done by itself, but I soon realized that one must stick to tough reality no matter what. I have tasted the very bitter taste of sharing in unpopular decisions.

Politburo decisions are always made collectively, following very comprehensive studies to this effect by each Politburo member.

Decisions are often preceded by stormy discussions, which are a way of looking for the best solutions and not a result of some divisions. Politicians must not only make difficult decisions, but also convince the people that no other decisions are possible. Only then is it possible to trigger the social energy needed to remove the causes on account of which the difficult decisions are made. I am telling you this not because I want to complain about the bitter "comfort" of government, but to stress that a greater progress in winning back the trust of the people, especially of workers, would greatly speed up the process of overcoming our crisis.

Wisniewski: Do you think that much can be done to win back people's trust by improving the performance of various administrative bodies and the party itself?

Romanik: Most certainly. We know that some administrative bodies just mark time and that it is often party comrades that do so. Many people continue to mark time within the party hierarchy from top to bottom. Party reports present the situation in rosy colors, but little is changing in practice. Many people continue to speak of the necessity for the party to win back its ties, trust, and position with the masses. But do people have the same thing in mind? Do some people want to regain the position of the seventies when everyone and everything was ordered about? Everyone will deny that, but the fact is that many people seem to want just such a position. Easy-going, conservatism, formalism, and conformism and features that do not disappear easily.

Wisniewski: What about the assumption of the 16th Central Committee plenum, which will be attended by a large number of workers?

Romanik: The intention to convene an open Central Committee plenum to be attended by party and nonparty workers is another element of the extensive contacts between the party leadership and the public. That plenum will in a way be a continuation of the National Conference of PZPR Delegates. The party leadership wants to obtain the most extensive views of workers on the implementation of ninth congress resolutions and on the basic question of what next.

The party, workers, and all our people want badly to discuss our future. At the national conference we adopted the theses on the draft long-term plan for the development of the country and the party. Those theses, the ideological declaration, and other documents should constitute a starting point for such a discussion, which the 10th party congress will sum up in the form of a program. I think that the Central Committee plenum will be a particularly important contribution to that discussion.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL INCOME DECLINE

LD081033 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] At the scientific conference organized by the Institute of Scientific Economy, results of economic restrictions applied by capitalist states against Poland were discussed.

Due to applied sanctions, national income has been drastically reduced: in 1981 by 31.5 percent, and in 1982 by 24.6 percent. The need to increase cooperation and trade exchange with socialist countries has been emphasized. It was stressed that Polish goods must become more competitive.

INSPECTION OF PRIVATE SECTOR; 224 CHARGED

LD040948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] During an inspection of the nonsocialized sector which is being carried out in Poland now, 668 enterprises, firms, and factories have been looked at. Many offenses and irregularities have been uncovered. Thus far 173 proceedings against 224 people have been instigated in criminal or criminal and fiscal cases, and 26 people have been temporarily arrested. Financial organs have paid fines amounting to more than Z18 million. Goods and property valued at more than Z51 million have been secured toward prospective fines.

CATHOLIC UNION PASSES ELECTORAL DECLARATION

LD082332 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The main board of the Polish Catholic Social Union has passed the association's electoral declaration. It calls for universal participation by all members and sympathizers, all responsibly thinking Polish Catholics, and those who are still standing on the sidelines in the People's Council elections.

NEW VOIVODA FOR BYDGOSZCZ VOIVODSHIP APPOINTED

AU031026 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 May 84 p 5

[Text] PAP -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Stanislaw Kubczak voivoda for the Bydgoszcz Voivodship.

Stanislaw Kubczak was born in 1938 in Inowroclaw, into a peasant family. He graduated from the Jan and Jedrzej Sniadecki Technical-Agricultural Academy in Bydgoszcz, receiving the title of master engineer [magister inzynier] in agriculture. He commenced employment in 1961 in the Inowroclaw District Union of Agricultural Circles as an agronomist in the Gniewkowo community, from which he transferred in 1966 to the Intercircle Machine Depot in Gaski as director of this depot. From 1971, to 1977 he was chairman of the presidium of the depot people's council in Gniewkow; later he was head of the rural district [gmina] in the above village, and still later head of the rural district of Rojewo in Bydgoszcz Voivodship. From 1977 to 1981 he was deputy chairman of the Voivodship Union of Agricultural Cooperatives "Peasants' Self-Help" in Bydgoszcz. In 1981 he was appointed chairman of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship ZSL Committee, which he still occupies.

Since the Ninth ZSL Congress he has been a member of this party's Supreme Committee.

JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

AU021337 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28/29 Apr 84 p 6

[Text] PAP -- Problems with journalists' social service in the light of the National Conference of PZPR Delegates and of the Ninth ZSL Congress, and problems connected with analyses of public opinion research centers were the subject of a plenary session of the Main Board of the Association of Journalists of the PPR on 27 April in Warsaw.

During the PZPR conference and ZSL congress, comments and opinions were expressed concerning the functioning of propaganda and the mass media.

Those who spoke at the above forums had pointed out more than once the incorrect and too shallow way in which working and living conditions are reported, mainly in rural areas. Yet a proper picture of rural life is needed by urban inhabitants, and rural inhabitants need a knowledge of the realities of urban life. Without a correct universal understanding of the real problems of rural areas and of agriculture, it is difficult to expect progress in food production.

This problem also possesses another aspect, one which refers to the credibility of the mass media. Examples were given illustrating the differences which sometimes occur between what is generally known and what is reported. Journalistic social service must be more effective and must perform honestly and accurately the function of warning society about threats to social life. However, this information must be constructive and must show the possibilities of removing mistakes and shortcomings; in a word, is must combine honesty in the presenting of information with principle-mindedness, said Jerzy Majka, director of the PZPR Central Committee Information Department.

The association's international activity goals were presented during the meeting. A resolution was adopted on this topic, saying that the activity of the Association of Journalists of the PPR thus far has led to the establishment of permanent cooperation with the International Journalists Organization and with Journalists associations in the European socialist countries, and also to the first working contacts with representatives of these associations in West European countries. In the current tense international situation and in the face of the serious threat to peace in Europe and the world, the Main Board of the Association of Journalists recognizes that the activity of the international association must be stepped up in this and subsequent years. Polish journalists who are members of the association will spare no effort and ability to take active part in the defense of peace and international security. We are establishing and will establish, the resolution says, cooperation with those journalists associations which display in their programs and activities a desire to normalize East-West relations, preserve the military balance, and turn away from the policy of destabilization and confrontation. The association is joining in the implementation of the international state initiatives which will be contained in the political campaign diary for 1984 and 1985, including the 40th anniversary of the PPR, the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, and the 35th anniversary of the world peace movement.

The presidium of a "Council of Clubs" was elected, which brings together the chairmen of individual creative clubs of the association. The presidium consists of the following members: Satnislaw Ozonek from DZIENNIK LUDOWY, chairman of the Agricultural Writers Club; Marian Podkowinski from PERSPEKTYWY, chairman of the Polish International Writers Club; and Lech Wielunski from EKRAN, chairman of the Cultural Problems Club. The talks were chaired by Klemens Kryzagorski, chairman of the Association of Journalists of the PPR.

Rakowski Meets Journalists

AU071315 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 May 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- On 3 May, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, deputy premier of the Council of Ministers, met with the leaders of the Association of PPR Journalists, who were represented by their Chairman Klemens Krzyzagorski, Deputy Chairmen Wieslaw Bek, Florian Dluzak, and Henryk Maziejuk, and their General Secretary Andrzej Maslankiewicz.

Deputy Premier Rakowski was informed of the participation of the journalists milieu in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the PPR, and of its preparations for the plenary session of the Main Administration of the Association of PPR Journalists, which is to take place on 25-26 May in Lublin. The subject of this session will be the assessment of the role that Polish journalists played in the 40-year postwar period, as well as the development of the means of public communication and the tasks that face them in the country's socialist rebirth process. M.F. Rakowski accepted an invitation to attend the plenum and expressed his desire to take part in the discussion on the situation that the Polish journalist is in and the duties that are facing him.

During the talks, much attention was devoted to the standard of living situation of veteran journalists -- the creators of the PPR's press system. The complexity of matters that determine the quality of the report and journalistic work that is done in the present situation in the press, radio, and in television was also discussed.

While informing M. Rakowski about the aims of the development of the Association of PPR Journalists' international activities, emphasis was placed on the part of the resolution adopted by the Main Administration of the Association of PPR Journalists on 27 April 198· which speaks of the further development in the quality and the amount of contacts that its members have with the journalistic trade unions of socialist countries. In addition the plans which were made at various international journalistic meetings were presented to the deputy minister, among others, the plans for the traditional meeting of journalis from the East and West in Jablonno, which the association is organizing for the fifth time, and the meetings of former war correspondents and reporters from Nuremberg, which will take place in Warsaw during the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

Deputy Premier M.F. Rakowski referred to the matters that had been presented to him, suggesting concrete resolutions to them in several instances.

POREBSKI SPEAKS IN WROCLAW ON SCHOOL ISSUES

LD051645 Warsaw PAP in English 1457 GMT 5 May 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw 5 May -- At a meeting with a teaching staff in Wroclaw today, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC Tadeusz Porebski said: "Socialist state will pay particular attention to the higher schools' educational role.

"The party and state leadership stands for a dialogue with the intelligentsia, with scientists," stressed the CC secretary, "but is determined to counteract taking over the managing posts by the people who do not guarantee the socialist character of the school.

Next Tadeusz Porebski said that "further actions are being undertaken to increase the number of youth of workers and peasant families at the universities. The new system of preferences will be announced soon.

Describing the situation at the higher schools in Poland, the CC secretary said that: "The situation differs. It is better in small academic centres and more complicated and difficult in large towns where big differences in opinions and attitudes occur."

CEAUSESCU, ZIAUL HAQ HOLD OFFICIAL TALKS

AU081649 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1500 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Rawalpindi AGERPRES 8/5/1984 -- Official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, began at the presidential palace in Rawalpindi, on May 8, 1984.

The talks are attended by:

For Romania: Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, other offcials who accompany the Romanian head of state;

For Pakistan: Ghulam Ishaq Khan, minister of finance and economic affairs, chairman for Pakistan of the Joint Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation With Romania, Elahi Bux Soomro, minister of industries, Dr. Mahbudul Haq, minister of planning, Raja Mohammad Zafarul Haq, minister of information, Dr. Mohammad Asad Khan, minister of state for petroleum and natural resources, Ejaz A. Naik, secretary-general for economic affairs at the Ministry of Finance, Niaz A. Naik, secretary for foreign affairs, other officials.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq warmly greeted again President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit and expressed his belief that it would go down as an outstanding contribution to the strengthening of the friendship between the Romanian and Pakistani peoples.

Thanking for the reception extended to him, President Nicolae Ceausescu also expressed the belief that the current Romanian-Pakistani summit would give fresh impetus to the development of the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries, in the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

During the talk, they reviewed the stage of Romanian-Pakistani relations and the way in which the decisions and agreements convenanted during previous meetings between the two presidents were carried into effect. They agreed that in recent years, the collaboration between the two states kept developing, that other cooperation ventures and measures were undertaken to boost trade exchanges. The two presidents expressed their satisfaction at the evolution of the Romanian-Pakistani political relations and underlined the fact that the economic relations were likely to attain the level of political ones, to benefit both countries and peoples, the cause of of peace and understanding the world over. In this context, they analyzed the domains in which Romania and Pakistan could initiate new cooperation ventures so as to take better advantage of the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies in full swing of development.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ziaul Haq instructed the relevant ministers to look into new possibilities of developing and diversifying the collaboration and cooperation in production which should result in a more powerful increase of economic exchanges on mutually advantageous terms.

Next, the two state leaders exchanged views on current international issues.

They expressed Romania's and Pakistan's concern over the deterioration of the world political climate and underscored that, under the circumstances, peoples ought to (?concentrate) their actions in order to halt the deterioration of the international situation, to resume and further the policy of peace, detente, security and collaboration, on the basis of the observance of all states' independence and sovereignty, of the principles of equal rights and mutual advantage, of non-recourse to force or threat of force.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the cardinal issue of our days is the cessation of the arms race, of nuclear arming first of all, the safeguarding of peace throughout the world. Nicolae Ceausescu also set forth Romania's stand on developments in Europe and showed that action should be taken to stop the emplacement of new American medium-range missiles in the continent as well as the countermeasures announced by the USSR and to resume Geneva talks so as to free the continent of like missiles and of nuclear weaponry in general.

In the course of the analysis of the situation in other parts of the world, both parties agreed on the need for peaceful, negotiated settlement of all conflicts and disputed issues between states, without outside interference, while giving up force and threat of force. Special heed was paid in that context to the situation in the region, as well as in the Midldle East and other parts of the world.

It was also emphasized that the interests of peace and security demanded that an end be put to the war between Iran and Iraq and the conflicting parties start negotiations with a view to peacefully settling the problems between the two states.

Stressed during the talks was the importance of more intense efforts for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order.

It was considered that the correct and durable settlement of the complex issues preoccupying mankind called for the active and on-equal-footing participation of all states, no matter their size and social system, especially of the small and medium-sized countries which are directly interested in the promotion of a policy of international peace, collaboration and understanding.

Stressing that on most of the current international issues the stands of Romania and Pakistan were similar or very close, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ziaul Haq declared for the two countries' closer collaboration in international arena, within the UN and other bodies, within the Group of 77, to the end of contributing more to the constructive settlement of present-day issues.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual esteem and regard.

Talks Continue 8 May

AU082216 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1837 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Islamabad AGERPRES 8/5/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met again on May 8 in the evening General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, continuing the official talks on matters of mutual interest related to the links between the two countries, their future development and current aspects of international life.

The two countries' determination was reiterated to work for the intensification, deepening and expansion on multiple planes of the Romanian-Pakistani collaboration, of their collaboration in international arena, for the settlement of the issues facing mankind in a constructive spirit by political, negotiated means, in harmony with the interests of peace, the aspirations after progress and cooperation of the peoples.

The meeting between the two heads of state proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, understanding and mutual regard characteristic of the relations between the two countries and peoples.

Intervention in Afghanistan

AU082055 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu stated after arriving in Islamabad on a 4-day visit to Pakistan that nuclear missiles should be removed from Europe.

Ceausescu has condemned foreign intervention in Afghanistan, pointing out that interfering into the internal matters of other countries provokes a worrying situation not only in the region, but in the whole world as well.

Pakistani Reportage

For Karachi reportage on President Nicolae Ceausescu's 4-day visit to Pakistan, including his talks with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and his remarks at a banquet hosted by Zia, see the 9 May South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CEAUSESCU MEETS INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC PRESIDENT

AU051821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/5/1984 -- Romania's president Nicolae Ceausescu received on May 5 Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], now on a visit to Romania.

The guest warmly thanked for the interview he was granted and stressed that he felt particularly honored to be received by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Romanian head of state pointed to the significant role the Olympic movement has in the promotion of friendship and understanding among young people in all countries, among peoples, in the spirit of peace and collaboration worldwide.

During the interview, questions were approached related to the organization of the Olympic games in Los Angeles.

The IOC president was highly appreciative of Romania's contribution to the strengthening of the Olympic movement.

Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's determination to further take an active part in the actions organized by the International Olympic Committee and wished that sports forum further successes in fulfilling its mission put in the service of the assertion of the lofty ideals of peace, understanding and collaboration.

Samaranch: Talk 'Comforting'

AU091007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0949 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/5/1984 -- Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, gave an interview to SPORTUL newspaper during his recent visit to Bucharest, stating that he had been greatly honoured and pleased to have been received by President Nicolae Ceausescu (on Saturday, 5 May). Showing President Nicolae Ceausescu to be a leading international personality and a great champion of the Olympic movement, the guest said that during their interview the Romanian head of state once again emphasized the major role of the Olympic movement in promoting friendship among the youth of all countries, among peoples, in the spirit of international peace and collaboration. Juan Antonio Samaranch assessed his interview with President Nicolae Ceausescu as conforting and showed that he had been greatly interested in and highly pleased to listen to his ideas which, he was convinced, would be of great help to him in the future.

Underscoring the important role played in the international sporting movement by Nadia Comaneci, upon whom he conferred the Olympic prize during a ceremony arranged on her retirement from competitive activity, IOC president pointed out that, in his opinion Nadia was a unique figure of world gymnastics. It is through her and its renowned national selection that Romania virtually created modern gymnastics. He also highlighted Nadia Comaneci's positive impact on the Olympic movement.

DASCALESCU MEETS WITH BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU081907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/5/1984 -- On May 8, Romanian Prime Minsiter Constantin Dascalescu received a delegation of the Great Britain-Romania House of Commons Group of Friendship, headed by David Mudd, group president, now visiting Romania.

During the talks that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere the sides evoked the ties of friendship between Romania and Great Britain that witness a continuous development starting from the understandings reached during the Romanian-British summit dialogue. The sides also noted that wide possibilities are at hand to deepen and diversify relations in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other planes of joint interest, and pointed out the contribution the parliaments in the two countries and the parliamentary groups of friendship are called to make an intensification of the relations between Romania and Great Britain. The sides pointed out the importance of the two states' knowing each other and getting closer for the cause of peace, detente and international understanding, for development of a wide collaboration among all peoples.

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of Romania's Grand National Assembly, participated.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES B'NAI B'RITH PRESIDENT

AU041859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1821 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/5/1984 -- On May 4, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Jack Spitzer, president of the international Jewish organization "B'nai B'rith", now on a visit to Romania. The talk conducted on the occasion proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

USSR NOC STATEMENT; PROSPECTS FOR ALLIES

LD082137 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Moscow, 8 Mah (TANJUG) -- This evening the committee broke uncertainty as to Soviet sportsmen's participation in the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles by announcing that the Soviet Union would not participate.

In view of the action reached recently by the party representatives of Warsaw Treaty countries, this means that corresponding decisions will also be taken by Moscow's closest military and political allies and some other countries which maintain similar relations with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet decision is based on an assessment stating that the rules on the Olympic Charter have been grossly violated by American authorities, that the security of Soviet sportsmen has not been guaranteed, and that normal conditions for the holding of the games in the Olympic spirit and in accordance with the ideals and traditions of the Olympic movement have not been created.

In a statement from today's plenary meeting, the Soviet National Olympic Committee [NOC] reiterated that the situation created in the United States during preparations for the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles "makes participation of Soviet sportsmen impossible." The statement sharply condemned the United States for "setting course at using the games for its political aims" from the first days of preparations. In particular, Moscow insists on the fact that various actions against Soviet representatives, including direct threats of physical violence are being prepared in the United States.

In setting forth the charges against the U.S. Administration and the Organizing Committee for the Los Angeles Olympics, Moscow points out that the Soviet Union "does not wish in any way to cast a shadow on the U.S. public" or spoil the good sentiments which link sportsmen in the United States and the Soviet Union.

SPORTS OFFICIAL 'REGRETS' SOVIET DECISION

LD082003 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1921 GMT 8 May 84

["Reaction to USSR's Decision Not To Take Part in Olympics" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Sarajevo, 8 May (TANJUG) -- In connection with the Soviet Union's decision not to send its sportsmen to the Los Angeles Olympics, President Branko Ekert of the Conference of the Physical Culture Federation of Yugoslavia, told TANJUG:

Up to this moment we expected that answers would be found to all the questions which the Soviet sportsmen have placed before the organizers of the summer Olympics. We express our regret over this decision, because a question mark is placed over the universal nature of an event which to a great extent transcends the framework of sports and which we see as serving the strengthening of cooperation between the peoples of the world and the struggle for peace in the world.

As hosts for the winter Olympics, we express regret that this year's summer Olympics games will not be complete, and not merely in their sporting content. We think that the strengthening of the Olympic ideas, and the Olympic games as their most concrete expression should be continued. We think the prospect of developing and strengthening the Olympic movement, as one of the promoters of peace, love, and friendship between the peoples of all countries, has not been destroyed, Branko Ekert said.

POLITICIZATION RESULTS IN OLYMPIC COLD WAR

LD082006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1920 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Moscow, 8 May (TANJUG) -- From TANJUG correspondent Slavko Stanic:

The final decision on the participation of Soviet Olympic sportsmen in the 23d Olympic Games in Los Angeles was indicated for the end of this month. This was stated by Marat Gramov, chairman of the USSR National Olympic Committee, at a press conference in Moscow in the middle of April this year. Therefore, the decision had not been expected now, all the more so since on 24 April at the session of the IOC Executive Committee in Lausanne, the host city, practically accepted all of Moscow's comments and took on the obligations to eliminate all obstacles to the participation of Soviet sportsmen in this contest.

True enough, a day after that session, articles appeared in the Moscow press expressing doubt about "little time left" to "resolve the accumulated problems in Los Angeles and the United States." However, about 2 months are left until the beginning of the games, and the optimum dateline to register the participation by national teams was set for 2 June. Judging by the official statement, the top Soviet Olympic body assessed that there are no reasons to wait any longer and prolong the suspense over the participation of Soviet Olympic sportsmen in these games.

Now it is clear that the 23d summer Olympics, as the Moscow Olympics 4 years ago, will not be complete. Sportsmen of such a "great sports power" as the USSR will not participate and the possibility is not excluded as stressed in well-informed Soviet sports circles here this evening that the list of countries absent from the Los Angeles games will increase.

Such a pessimistic conclusion transpires from the fact that a consultative meeting of representatives of central committees of workers' and communist parties of member countries of the socialist community and of North Korea was held in Moscow on 5 April this year. The main issue dominating that meeting was "the future of the development of the Olympic spirit."

Several days after the statement by the Soviet Olympic Committee on 10 April, similar statements also followed from the Olympic committees of other member countries of the above-mentioned community, with the exception of Romania. These statements and the articles in their sports press represent in Moscow this evening the ground for assumptions that the decision of the Soviet Olympic Committee will also be followed by other countries of Eastern Europe and Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Cuba, Mongolia, and perhaps North Korea. The GDR, which is one of the leading Olympic sports powers in the world, is also mentioned among them.

In the assessment of foreign observers, this is a "heavy blow" to the hosts of the 23d Summer Olympic Games -- that is, it is "an extension of the Olympic cold war." It began with the boycott of the Moscow summer Olympic games in 1980 because of the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops. There is no end to this war now either because Olympic games, contrary to their charter and spirit, are politicized to the maximum. The Olympic spirit has not found the strength to place itself above the political and military crisis between the two blocs, particularly between the two world superpowers.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT HAS OPERATION ON SPINE

LD081424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1118 GMT 8 May 84

[Summary] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG) -- Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly, was operated on at the Military-Medical Academy in Belgrade yesterday, on his vertebral column. According to the academy's panel of doctors, the postoperative course is normal and the condition of the patient is g ood.

INTERNAL POLICY COMMITTEE ADOPTS FEC WORK REPORT

LD082334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG) -- Delegates of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber's Committee for Internal Policy adopted a report at today's session on the 2-year work of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] and noted that the FEC carried out extensive and complex work and tasks in its sphere of competence and thus contributed to the realization of joint interests in the federation.

The delegates were unanimous in the appraisal that the government's work had been complex and difficult and that it has inherited many accumulated problems. This was by no means an attempt to justify certain weaknesses; after all, as president of the committee, Drasko Jurisic noted, in the past 40 years many things had not been easy. Most reproaches were leveled at the efficiency of the government in certain circumstances and the lack of resolve in taking certain steps. The FEC, Jurisic said, is expected to give more initiatives and to be more determined in insisting on implementation of the agreed policy. Mihajlo Brajovic was of the same opinion. As an assembly, we must stress even further the need for the FEC to be a more independent organ which will boldly adopt decisions, which will even be criticized but proved right or wrong in the course of time.

ATTENDANCE AT 25 APRIL PRESIDENCY SESSION

AU081823 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 25 April carries a 6-second film clip on the session of the SFRY Presidency on that day chaired by Mika Spiljak which discussed the security situation and the moral-political situation in the Yugoslav People's Army and the work of military courts and the military prosecutor's offices.

The film clip shows that the following attended the session sitting in the following order from the gap in the table clockwise: Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; two empty seats; Fadilj Hodza; Mika Spiljak; Muhamed Berberovic, secretary of the SFRY Presidency; one empty seat; Sergej Kraigher; Cvijetin Mijatovic; Radovan Vlajkovic; Petar Stambolic; six empty seats; Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense; and Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

ARMY WORKERS MEETING DEBATES POLITICAL WORK

LD090056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Zagreb, 8 May (TANJUG) -- Today the 2-day consultative meeting of our Army's political workers ended at the Yugoslav People's Army Club in Zagreb. The subject of the debate, which was chaired by Colonel General Milan Daljevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, was "Political Work in the Service of Strengthening the Moral-Political State and the Topical Needs of the Army and Society."

The meeting noted that political work in the Yugoslav People's Army is successfully responding to its basic function and tasks, particularly in the sphere of developing and strengthening units' political and moral strength.

Summing up the meeting, Colonel General Milan Daljevic said that all the time increasingly complex obligations are being set for political work. The time that is before us does not promise an improvement of the conditions in which we work. Further worsening of the military and political situation in the world, including in the area in which our country is located, can be expected, and the economic problems we face in society are more long-term. However, Daljevic stressed, no difficulties, not even if they are considerably greater than the present ones, will threaten the Army's combat ability and readiness to fulfill its part of the responsibility to defend the SFRY's independence and constitutional order.

Pointing out that under the present conditions the signposts could easily be lost if one hesitates in any way whatsoever, becomes confused, or gives in to doubts and apathy, General Daljevic stressed the particular significance of constantly keeping the people informed of the course of events, developing faith in our own strength, and unfolding prospects. What should be particularly considered now is ideological illustration of the present economic situation and implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. Results should be talked about more too -- that which is good in our social practice -- but in so doing should guard against any kind of idealizing and apologetics.

"In our political work," Milan Daljevic said, "that which is working class and Yugoslav in nature should be in even greater evidence...[TANJUG ellipses] This does not imply any kind of negating or underrating national or any kind of unitarism, because concern for affirming genuine national values and strengthening our nations and nationalities represents the fundamental principle of our political concept and political involvement. What is at stake is the feeling of responsibility for the joint and lasting values of the revolution and the manifestation of the working class and all-Yugoslav identity of the Yugoslav People's Army, as well as of Yugoslav socialist patriotism. There is no place in the Army for anybody's or any kind of nationalism."

Speaking critically about some weaknesses, Daljevic stressed that one should turn even more to direct political work in units, with subordinates, and with younger people. The living word should be fully affirmed, one should rid oneself of individual examples of technobureaucratic attitudes in mutual communications with people and one should develop military and democratic human relations in which every individual can express his personality, initiative, and creative ability.

Pointing out that at this complex point in the Yugoslav People's Army members are expected to make the largest possible contribution to actions set in motion and waged in society, Daljevic stressed that in their sociopolitical activity officers must act constructively -- with substantiation, but also boldly -- by representing the LCY's policy and the common interests of our nations and nationalities.

Speaking about the Army's broad ties with and openness toward the people, as well as about the high prestige it enjoys in society, General Daljevic pointed out that in the future we shall also consistently implement the Yugoslav People's Army's social role, deepen its national and revolutionary character, and strengthen its capability and society's entire defense and self-protection ability, because this is an urgent need in these times, as well as strengthen the resolute orientation of the LCY and all of our nations and nationalities.

VOJVODINA LEADER ON PROVINCE'S SECURITY SITUATION

LD072144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Novi Sad, 7 May (TANJUG) -- In the territory of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina there are no hostile organizations or other classic forms of organized counterrevolutionary activity. However, the activity of all categories of the internal and external enemy "follows" overall social trends in our country and periodically it noticeably intensifies, depending on the difficulty and urgency of the various occurrences and problems with which our society is confronted, Petar Palkovljevic, provincial secretary for internal affairs, told the editors of Novi Sad television in Hungary on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Security Service.

It is particularly significant from the security viewpoint that individual perpetrators of hostile activity toward the sociopolitical system are operating increasingly openly; together with those who think like them, they are attempting to impose themselves as equal partners with the League of Communists and other organized forces in our self-management socialist system. We also see endeavors by certain categories of the internal enemy to link up together and with other antiself-management structures and thus to create the conditions for a breakthrough into the political scene. To this end they make increasing use of the regular activities of certain institutions -- platforms, scientific gatherings, lectures, and book launches -- and they abuse the democratic relations in our political and social life. It is characteristic of internal enemy's structures that they are united in their general attacks on and negation of all the values of our political system and that, increasingly noticeably, they are engaged in research and quasiscientific explanations of social phenomena which in fact serve to besmirch the gains of our revolution and socialist self-management and which are basically anticommunist.

The external enemy's activity directed against our country and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina is, according to Palkovljevic, continuous in nature. Recently, in its propaganda and subversive action against Yugoslavia, the external enemy has been using the difficulties in the economy and other negative phenomena to spread the thesis of the lack of prospects afforded by the socialist self-management system.

The overall security situation in our country and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina is basically stable. The security situation is favorable, though the familiar difficulties which our society faces at the present moment, particularly in the sphere of economic activity, complicate the political and security situation and make it sensitive. However, we are convinced that our socialist self-management society will successfully overcome the present difficulties. Likewise, I would like to say that the Security Service is capable -- with the full involvement of other social self-protection subjects, and especially the League of Communists, as well as the broad socialist self-management orientation of the working people and citizens -- of reducing to the minimum the scope for hostile activity and of thwarting any attempt by the enemy to endanger our system.

Palkovljevic stresses that the correctness of the predominant orientation of socializing security affairs and trying to ensure as many ties as possible with the working people and citizens in the work of the security service is unambiguously confirmed by numerous examples in practice when the working people and citizens have extended their invaluable assistance in preventing hostile and other kinds of socially harmful activity.

He recalls that this was the case when Ustasha terrorists were sent into our country in 1972, a JAT plane was hijacked in 1982, the assassin of the Turkish ambassador was discovered and arrested, and on other occasions. The direct help of citizens in the work of the internal affairs organs is especially important in safeguarding the tate border and border area. We can say that our citizens are the best border guards, because it is precisely they who in the main reveal and report cases of illegal border crossings, violations of the border regulations, attempts to smuggle things across, and the like. This all confirms that social self-protection has been understood as the right and obligation of every citizen in the socialization of the security function.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY CONSIDERS REPRESENTATIVES

LD082318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Pristina, 8 May (TANJUG) -- At today's session, which was chaired by Nebi Gasi, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo examined certain issues regarding the cadres representing this province in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs and abroad.

According to reports, the Presidency noted that certain results had been achieved in this sphere but that they were not satisfactory as regards the national structure, qualifications, or age groups. The reason for this situation should be sought primarily in the inadequate organization and involvement in the province on the part of cadres for this kind of work; the lack of a long-term program for training them; and the inadequate cooperation between the relevant provincial organs and the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The Presidency decided that in future there should be organized activity between all subjects in the province who are concerned with these questions; that cadres of the right sort should be professionally and ideopolitically trained; that this sphere should be democratized and socialized; and that all kinds of monopoly, privatization, and other weaknesses at this level should be fought against. It was suggested that a coordination group should be formed in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo to deal with all aspects of training cadres for work in the institutions that are concerned with relations with foreign countries.

PRISTINA BODY MOVES TO HALT KOSOVO EMIGRATION

LD090913 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0649 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Pristina, 9 May (TANJUG) -- The Pristina municipality recently made a practical step forward in the action to arrest the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and for the return of those who had left but now wished to return. Proceeding from the tasks of the political platform and of the conclusions of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, a detailed and concrete program has been established in the capital of the province to arrest the departure of experts and to entice the highly skilled cadres who had worked in that environment to return.

The first and the basic conclusion recently adopted by the municipal assembly, and one which has already begun to be implemented, is not to permit any unemployed person with high professional qualifications to emigrate. The second conclusion, which is no less significant, is, without any hassle and by bypassing all legal formalities, to reemploy experts in the posts or similar posts which they held before they emigrated. Therefore it follows that the doors for these people are wide open and there are no obstacles to their return to Pristina. On the contrary, the Pristina leadership has already been in touch with some of these people and during the past year 40 of them returned and found employment.

The third recommendation to which work organizations must adhere is that they must employ any person with faculty education who had left this area in search of work and had found employment in his new environment.

In both these cases, stress the Pristina leaders, all that has to be done is to get in touch with the Commission for Halting Emigration attached to the Municipal Assembly, which will then take the necessary measures to effect the return of the interested parties. In these instances, of course, any form of unrealistic demands, any imposition of conditions and blackmail, which do surface in such conditions and which have been present in the case of some individuals, must be ruled out.

As far as other categories of workers are concerned, including those Serbs and Montenegrins who have not found employment in their new environments, the Pristina municipality has taken a clear stance: All on an equal footing and together with young unemployed people in Kosovo will have to look for an employment opening in accordance with social conditions and possiblities and in an equal competition with others.

However, despite this stance, the Pristina aktivists, leading people, Communists, and progressive forces are well aware that to completely arrest the present unnatural emigration developments, all other causes and reasons must be eliminated, especially any psychosis of insecurity and hopelessness created by the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. It cannot be denied that many of these causes have been eliminated or are on the way of being removed, and that the social climate in Pristina and in the province is being constantly improved. This is confirmed by the fact that there is an increasing number of requests to return to their old residence by people who at one time had abandoned it.

However, within the ambit of this effort by the LC and progressive forces in this environment, all honest people, especially experts, intellectuals, and people of some authority from the ranks of Serb and Montenegrin nationalities, must make, even at the expense of personal sacrifice, a bigger contribution to the implementation of the political platform and of the stands of other top organs in the province, the Serb Republic, and of our country as a whole.

"At the present juncture in Kosovo, when irrendentists are trying to obtain their goal of an ethnically pure Kosovo, when any emigration leaves behind serious consequences concerning the relations in our society, it is not in our interest that even a single Serb or Montenegrin should leave." This statement by the president of the Municipal Committee [passage indistinct]

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH SOVIETS — Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG) -- In the first 3 months of this year, Yugoslavia's commodity exchange with the USSR was almost 1.1 billion dollars, the Yugoslav exports to that country amounting to 589 million dollars. In the coming months an acceleration of trade agreements is expected, and the agreed volume for this year of 6.2 billion dollars in commodity exchange is expected to be met. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 8 May 84 LD]